The Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

VOL. VIII—WHOLE No. 421. PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 22, 1829. TERMS, $2 IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, No. 112 CHESNUT STREET, BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH STREETS, AND DIRECTLY OPPOSITE TO THE POST-OFFICE—COUNTING-ROOM ON HUDSON'S ALLEY.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO EUROPA.

Yes, fare thee well! out wither'd joys,
We'll oft retrace times now we're parted;
I mourn that change our bliss destroys,
And weep to leave thee broken-hearted!

But soon again our eyes shall meet,
Though now each bleeding heart is severed;
And then again in tears repeat,
What oft to check thou hast endeavour'd.

Oh! how thine absence fears the heart,
Reminds the slumbers of the future;
To think we meet thus soon to part,
And yield to pangs when joy is over!

I sigh for days of true delight,
When fancied pleasures we have cherish'd;
Which time has strove so hard to blight,
And which, too soon, have nearly perish'd!

Then, fare thee well! 'tis but a while,
Love's pure delights we gently banish!
Thy charms shall yet this heart beguile,
Nor hence thy virtues wholly vanish!

S——

ANSWER TO

"Oh! no I'll never mention him,
His name is never heard."

Oh! yes I'll ever mention her,
Her name is ever dear;
That word is ever on my tongue,
Her form is ever near.
There's many who do try in vain,
To banish her from me;
And, like the butterfly, would fain
Convert the humble bee.
They bid me seek another fair,
That her I'll never see;
That she is fickle as the air—
That she is false to me.
But I believe not what they say,
To banish my regret;
Tho' from me she's far away,
Yet never can forget.
They tell me "absence" love can cure,
That she is ever gay;
That I'm forgotten now by her,
Tossing my farewell lay.
But no, my heart is still at rest,
And never will I let
Such thoughts as these inside my breast,
She never can forget.

ROLAND.

THE BURIAL GROUND.

Here the tall poplar rears its stately head,
Rank grass and wild flowers together grow,
And sighing wave their heads o'er those laid low.

The little birds forget their am'rous lay,
And to the silent dead a tribute pay
And e'en the tree frog croaks a note of woe,
And seems to mourn the listless dead below.
The rippling run forgets its wonted pace,
And moves with solemn slowness through the place,
Where man has had his weary bones to rot,
Forgetful of the world, himself forgot.

The owl and whippoorwill at night repair,
And join their dismal notes in concert here;
The winds, too, linger as they past it by,
And o'er man's resting place, breathe out a sigh.
The moon here beams with melancholy light,
The twinkling stars, (the watchmen of the night,)
Look down with sorrow, on man's narrow bed,
And oft, methinks, some tears of pity shed.

All, all, conspire to make a deeper gloom,
And fearful make man's last and home, the tomb;
But still a melancholy pleasure, feels my soul,
As I see the graves with musing steps I stroll,
And read upon the letter'd stone and wood,
"In mem'ry" of the wise, the great, the good;
See youth and age reposing side by side,
The slave, the master, bridegroom and the bride.

The rich, the poor, the merry, and the grave,
The strong, the weak, the coward and the brave
The virtuous, vicious, modest, and the bold,
Mingle their ashes here, in death's strong hold.
And here it is, when some few years have fled,
Perhaps some surviving friend may lay my head,
Raise a green mound above my lifeless form,
Shed a few useless tears, and leave me to the worm.

PETER J——.

THE LOVER'S SOLILOQUY.

Sleep in peace, lovely one!
While over thy tomb
The ever-green cypress
Luxuriant shall bloom;
While, fitful and loud,
The mournful night-blast
Shall sing thy wild dirge
To the list'ning waste.

Thou art gone—thou art gone
To the long dreary home,
Where no sunrise, nor mirth,
Nor sorrow shall come—
There—o'er thy lone, dark
And silent retreat,
The tempests of earth
Unheeded shall beat.

There, the roses of Beauty
Shall quickly decay,
And the bloom which they gave,
Like them, pass away;
And the eye, that once beam'd
So lovely and bright,
Forever be shroud
In the darkness of night.

But why should I lament
For thy too early fate,
Tho' thou hast left me here,
Alone and desolate?
Tho' my once happy heart
On earth, again, can never bloom,
The love I had for thee
Shall linger o'er thy tomb.

And I will fondly hope
That tho' disever'd here,
We soon shall meet again
In a more blissful sphere,
Where that affection which was ours below,
Forever unfaded and brightly shall glow.

CARLOS.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GASPEE.

On the 17th June, 1772, the packet Hannah, Capt. Linzy, of Providence, was on her homeward bound passage from New York, and nearing Newport, she discovered a British man of war lying at anchor, stationed on that coast for the purpose of bringing to and examining every vessel, whether arriving or departing, to prevent our good citizens from corrupting their morals, by trading with other countries and their colonies more than our own fond mother and her children. The Hannah, having a stiff breeze from the south, came up in fine style across the bows of his majesty's ship, in the course for one of the wharves, and when within a few fathoms of the same, she tacked and stood up the river for Providence. The man of war hailed and ordered her to come under his lee; but Capt. Linzy preferring to heave ahead, rather than heave to, kept his course. Signals were then made for the Gaspee (the ship's tender) to give chase and bring her to. The Gaspee was soon under way and in full chase, the Hannah spread all her rags to the wind, and the Gaspee did not suffer any of her canvass to be furled. Thus the chase continued twenty-five miles up the river, with now and then a bow gun from the Gaspee, with orders to come to. When arriving at Newport Point, Capt. Linzy, perfectly understanding the depth of the channel, ran as far on the point of the bar as safely would allow, to decoy his pursuer. The Gaspee, being ignorant of the ground, and drawing more water than the Hannah, ran directly on the bar, and grounded. The tide was going out, and she then rolled on her beam ends. The Hannah's crew shouted with exultation, and some few gave a parting salutation, with their faces to the opposite point of the compass, from those with whom they were parting company. Capt. Linzy paced his deck, casting an eye towards his unfortunate pursuer, which fully exhibited the contending emotions of his breast, leaving it doubtful whether he would send forth a volley of inverted blessings, for the relief of his throbbing bosom, or effect the same by laughing outright at those misfortunes which restrained the hound for the escape of the hare.

The Hannah came to the wharf in Providence like a sea gull. The crew carried their heads erect, and each one for the twentieth time related the tale of the Gaspee's mishap; and over mindful to place in conspicuous view circumstances which would tend to show that their misfortune arose from their own consummate skill and good management. The excitement ran high among the good citizens of Providence; to have one of their vessels chased by a man of war, or rather the cur dog of a man of war, they felt to be a stigma upon their character they could not succumb.

Soon was heard the thundering noise of old P. Crooch, the town drummer. Peter was formerly drummer in the French war; he was a chubby built fellow, about five feet three inches high, and as to symmetry of form resembling a Florida duck. His coat was made of cotton cloth, in those days called fustian; the nap or furze, long since worn off, showing the magnitude of each thread; of the color of a leaf in December. When spread out it formed a circle, except that the sheare made a straight line across the bottom. His small clothes were originally deer skin, but for want of the same material, to supply a few vacancies which time and service had effected, his wife had nicely fitted in a part of the hide of one of the bleating race. They extended just below the joint of the knee, hiding but a small share of the flaxen stockings, which dame Crunch knit for her jolly Peter. His shoes, which were something of the same hue of the patches on his breeches, were confined to his feet by a huge pair of silver buckles, which Peter said once belonged to a French officer. He would not exactly say that he took them from a dead man's foot, but that the feet which once wore them would need buckles no longer. His hat was a real helmet a la Mancha; it was given him while in the service of his captain, made of real beaver, round on the top, being originally cocked up, but he had from time to time cut and rounded the brim as it cracked off in spots, until it had but little more left than an old basin. His face was round and much the color of his shoes, occasioned by the bad whiskey furnished him while in the service. One eye was sightless, covered with a film, giving him the appearance of quizzing those with whom he conversed. Thus sallied forth, blink-eyed, twadling Peter, beating "to arms, to arms," through the streets and lanes, flanked by boys and idlers, which increased at every step, until, having assembled a huge concourse of children of every age from five to twenty and five, he brought them to a stand still in front of a broad shed, erected at the end of one of the stores, where for a moment he seemed to expend all his wrath on the head of his drum, and then ceased, and casting up his eye to the top of the shed, there appeared a tawny Narragansett Indian, dressed in full costume.—He first gave a shrill whoop, which attracted every eye, he then commenced in good English: —"those who feel disposed to go upon a secret, saucy expedition, that may possibly give their necks a tight cravat, will appear on Sheldon's wharf this evening, precisely at nine o'clock, dressed as you see me," turning round to exhibit his savage vestment. He continued, "let none come except stout hearts, and blood to the back bone." He vanished from their sight—"Who was that Indian!" dropped from mouths without number, and no one could answer, but all supposed that Peter was able to gratify their curiosity, and to the oft repeated question, Peter with a knowing twist of his sound eye, always replied, "if the old man knows two things, he will keep one for his own use." Before the hour appointed more than five hundred were on the wharf, and among them were many of the most active and influential citizens of Providence, who were very busy in examining those who offered themselves for the expedition. They made short work of it, and soon were sixty-four hale, saucy fellows, which were adjudged worthy "to pass muster." They were then placed in eight long boats, belonging to the different vessels then lying at the wharves, and in each boat was placed the three or four baskets full of paving stones. Thus equipped with a strong and steady pull at the oar, they slided swiftly down the river, and within half a mile of the Gaspee, they received their instructions from one who, by common consent, was considered commander-in-chief of the expedition. With muffled oars, they rowed silently towards her, and when within a few rods they were hailed by the sentinel on board. No answer being given he discharged his piece, and received in return a discharge of paving stones, which caused him to make a precipitate retreat. At this instant Capt. Doddington, the commander of the Gaspee, appeared on his deck, which was an inclined plane, somewhat askew, as the vessel lay upon her beam ends, and as the tide receded, she partly rolled upon her side.

This Capt. Doddington was as port a little fellow as ever mounted an epaulette, well versed in the vocabulary of profane terms. He demanded the name of the leader. The answer he received was "the sheriff of the county of Kent." He again asked, "who have you with you?" "A few Narragansett Indians who have a curiosity to see your vessel." He stormed and swore, that if they did not keep aloof he would send them all to hell. Echo soon rolled back from the rocky shore, "all to hell." A laugh from the boats, and the same immediately from the shore, did not lend in the least to calm his disturbed imagination. He discharged his pistol at the boats, the ball from which chucked into the water close by one of them. In acknowledgment for his compliment, one of the party, without orders, law or right, returned the salute with an old Queen's worthy, (which no one had observed) the ball of which struck the redoubtable Captain, not exactly in the Hudibrastic seat of honor, but in the top of the thigh, which laid him sprawling upon the deck.

The crew of the Gaspee, consisting of twenty-seven persons, were soon on deck, but the boat's crew were on as soon, and a real knock down battle ensued. Victory, however, soon declared herself in favor of the assailants.

They then tied his majesty's faithful subjects, hand and foot, lowered them into the boats, and pulled for the Pawtuxet shore. The last one who left the deck had applied a torch to some combustible materials on board, and as Captain Doddingson sat in the stern of the boat, groaning and smarting under the wounds which both himself and his beloved king had that night received, one of his new acquaintances kindly intended to divert his attention from his own painful reflections, by directing his eye to an object, which now began to exhibit a beautiful and sublime appearance, touched him gently on the shoulder and pointed towards the burning Gaspee. "This was the unkindest cut of all;" not a solitary oath could come to his relief; he groaned aloud and dropped his head between his trembling knees, and afterwards maintained a profound silence. A little before the break of day, the devouring element reached her magazine, and she blew up with an explosion which made every house shake, and every pewter plate rattle, within ten miles of her.

The next day the Captain despatched a special messenger to Newport, to inform his superior officer of his unpleasant situation, who immediately put in requisition all the minions of his master to apprehend the rebellious perpetrators. Some few of them in the scuffle on the deck, gained broken arms, bunged eyes, and other honorable wounds, and all who could not return home during the absence of daylight, found a friendly shelter among some of the inhabitants of Pawtuxet, who felt no particular emotions of sympathy for the king or his naval officers. Finding every attempt for discovering the actors to be fruitless, he despatched a vessel to England to inform his royal master of the insulting indignity offered the crown and the people of his realm, in this small and despised colony. The king immediately sent over his proclamation, offering a reward of £1000 sterling for the said sheriff of Kent, and £500 per man for either of every one of the said Indians. But as there did not happen to be any one at that time in Providence, or in the whole plantation, very much in want of cash, he has never to this day been called upon to pay the aforesaid reward.

Of Cooling Water or Wine by Evaporation.

Though the temperature of *steam* be no more than that of boiling water or 212°, yet it has been demonstrated by some very ingenious experiments of Mr. Watt, that it contains near 1000° more caloric, which keeps it in the form of steam. —There the caloric must be in a state of *chymical combination* with the water, or it would be indicated by the thermometer. It is owing to this principal (viz: the necessity of a large quantity of caloric being combined with fluids to convert them into vapour or gas) that profuse perspiration is so cooling to laboring men, and that all evaporation produces cold. A person or an animal might be frozen to death in the midst of summer by being repeatedly sprinkled with ether. Its evaporation would shortly carry off the whole of his vital heat. Water thrown upon a fire acts in the same way; it becomes, in an instant, converted into vapour, and thus deprives the materials of all the heat they contain. In Spain this principal is so well understood, that every family is provided with a utensil for cooling water or wine by *evaporation*. It is merely a piece of very porous earthenware, which they fill with the water; and as a small quantity is perpetually oozing through every part of the vessel, a constant evaporation from the outside is kept up which cools the water within. The vessels are called acarraxes. In India and China the wealthy have their rooms open on all sides; the roof being supported on pillars, and the intervals hang with curtains.—Servants without doors scatter water on these curtains continually; its evaporation absorbs a vast deal of heat, and makes the apartments cool and refreshing.

From Clark's 'Wonders of the World.'

The *Banian* or *Bur Tree*, is considered one of the most curious and beautiful of nature's productions in the genial climate of India, where she sports with the greatest profusion and variety. *Every* tree is in itself a grove, and [illegible] them are of an amazing size, as they are continually increasing, and contrary to most other animal and vegetable productions, seem to be exempt from decay; for every branch from the main body throws out its own roots, at first in small leader fibres, several yards from the ground, which continually grow thicker, until, by a gradual descent, they reach its surface, where striking in, they increase to a large trunk, and become a parent tree, throwing out new branches from the top. These in time extend their roots, and, receiving nourishment from the earth, swell into trunks, and shoot forth other branches; thus continuing in a state of progression so long as the first parent of them all supplies her sustenance.

A banian tree, with many trunks, forms the most beautiful walks, vistas, and cool recesses, that can be imagined. The leaves are large, soft, and of a lively green; the fruit is a small fig, when ripe, of a bright scarlet; affording sustenance to monkeys, squirrels, peacocks, and birds of various kinds, which dwell among the branches.

The Hindoos are peculiarly fond of this tree; they consider its long duration, its outstretching arms, and overshadowing benificence, as emblems of the Deity, and almost pay it divine honors. The Brahmins, who thus "find a tone in nature. The Brahmins, who thus "find a tone in nature. The Brahmins, who thus "find a tone in nature. every sacred grove," spend much of their time in religious solitude under the shade of the banian tree; they plant it near the dewals, or Hindoo temples, improperly called pagodas; and in these villages where there is not any structure for public worship, they place an image under one of these trees, and there perform a morning and evening sacrifice.

These are the trees under which a sect of naked philosophers, called Gymnosophists, assembled in Alexander's days; and this historian of ancient Greece, it is observed by Forbes, in his Oriental Memoirs, affords a true picture of the modern Hindoos. In winter the Gymnosophists enjoy the benefit of the sun's rays in the open air, and in summer, when the heat becomes excessive, they pass their time in cool and moist places under large trees; which according to the accounts of Nearchus, cover a circumference of five acres, and extend their branches so far, that ten thousand men can easily find shelter under them.

On the banks of the Narbudda in the province of Guzzerat, is a banian tree, supposed by some persons to be the one described in Nearchus, and certainly not inferior to it. It is distinguished by the name of Cubbeer Burr, which was given to it in honour of a famous saint. High floods have, at various times, swept away considerable part of this extraordinary tree; but what still remains is nearly two thousand feet in circumference, measured round the principal stems; the overhanging branches not yet struck down cover a much larger space; and under it grow a number of custard apple, and other fruit trees. The large trunks of this single tree amount to 350, and the smaller ones exceed 2000: each of these is constantly sending forth branches and hanging roots, to form other trunks, and become the parents of a future progeny.

Among other very interesting papers in the last number of the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, by Professor Silliman, are two letters from Dr. Joseph E. Muse of Cambridge, in Maryland, giving an account of the resuscitation from death by drowning, of a valuable hound by means of *Oxygen Gas*.

The dog was drowned in a cellar that was filled with water. How long a time elapsed from the drowning to the application of the gas, was not precisely known, but, from circumstances, it would seem to have been more than an hour at any rate, when the gas was applied, the dog was cold, still, and, to all appearance, perfectly dead, so much so, that, "taking him by the foot, he was turned over as a block with four legs attached to it" might be.

Mr. Muse, who, it seems, is a cultivator of Chemistry, happened to have some jars of the gas at hand. He filled a large bladder with the oxygen, not diluted at all with nitrogen, as he wished to produce the greatest excitement in so desperate a case, and attaching to the bladder a small stop cock with a long beak, by means of this he forced into the lungs a copious dose of gas. Immediately the dog "made a convulsive and solitary yelp, to the full pitch of his usual and shrill voice in the chase."

This process was repeated till the gas was exhausted. The dog was wrapped in blankets and replaced by the fire; friction was constantly applied, and, in addition, a strong dose of diluted spirits of hartshorn was forced into his stomach. His body and limbs relaxed: and a hurried respiration commenced, accompanied with a twitching of the muscles.

The experiment was begun at one o'clock, P. M. and by 11 o'clock the same night, the dog was able to raise himself on his feet and take a few steps. The next morning he could walk from the kitchen to his kennel, a distance of fifty yards. During the second and third days he suffered an entire loss of appetite: and a dose of sulphate of magnesia was given him, followed the next night with 11 drachms of laudanum. On the fourth day he took a little meat; on the fifth and sixth his flesh appeared to be wasting, and though his *vital* functions were *restored*, Mr. Muse feared the dog would never recover his muscular strength and health.

The letter detailing the case so far, bears date March 31st, 1829. In a subsequent letter, dated April 24th, Mr. Muse states that the dog had entirely recovered his health. "In eight or ten days," says he, "after my former communication, the health of the subject began to improve rapidly, and his appetite, repletion, and vivacity, now indicate a thorough renovation of the animal functions." One other singular fact is noticed: the dog's voice, which was naturally sharp and shrill, had become full and coarse, though his cough and every other symptom of disease had entirely disappeared.

This case is a rare one, if it be not unexampled; and it may suggest to medical men, important ideas in relation to other cases of the apparent extinction of life. This oxygen gas is the great supporter of combustion, and is that constituent of the air we breathe, which feeds the vital spark. If, in the proportion in which it exists in the common air, it keeps up the vital flame, why may it not, if administered in a more undiluted form, revive that flame when sinking in its socket? At any rate, the very interesting evidence of its efficacy furnished by Mr. Muse, is a broad hint to humane societies to be provided with this gas, as one of their means of resuscitation; for dogs and men, however different in other respects, in regard to animal life, are just alike.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

MY PENCIL.

"——'tis but fancy's sketch."

THE SPIDER CAUGHT IN HIS OWN WEB.

"Stray'd in the net himself had twin'd."—*Rokeby.*

One morning at an inn, in a southern state, where I had lodged the preceding night, as I lay ruminating on the bright eyes and warm hearts I had left far behind me, and already anticipating the delightful raptures which I trusted were in store for me at a future day, in returning to family and friends, I looked upon one of those busy little insects above-mentioned, who, in one corner of the ceiling, was ever and anon pouncing upon an unfortunate fly, as it unconsciously entered the snare of this many-legged fowler.—He appeared to be reaping a glorious harvest, the rascal; all [illegible] fish that came to net with him—not a tiny [illegible] set foot or wing within his precincts but he [illegible]rled the little being round in his fangs, casting over it the fibres of his web, and then left his strangled victim for the indulgence of his appetite, I presume, at leisure.

But presently, game of rather an odd character seemed to present itself in the shape of *another* spider, of a larger and altogether different species from the one alluded to. In stalked the gaunt looking dignitary, without the ceremony of a knock at the portals of the plump little fellow whose domains he was invading, and who appeared petrified with astonishment at the impudence of the intruder; but there he came, with a slow but sure pace, right up to the *owner of the soil*; and as much as to say, "your *turn* comes next," he very uncivilly seized upon the little animal, and, in spite of his struggles, actually twisted and twisted him up in an almost impenetrable veil, till at length all motion ceased, and he left him hanging among his victims, in his own web!

Yes, reader, he was caught in his own web! and can we make nothing out of this trivial circumstance?—will it furnish no moral, or recall no incidents of human life resembling it to the very letter? Ah! you may depend upon it that it has not been the only spider who was caught in the net he spread for others; and we will give you, if you please, one instance out of many, (alas! for poor human nature!) which have occurred in this unhappy world of depravity?

Jasper Wormsly was one of the most covetous creatures that ever existed—scarcely an hour of his long life passed that he did not violate the tenth commandment, in some way or other; for even in his sleep he dreamt of the possessions of others, and would frequently fancy he had managed matters so as to get them to himself, and he might be heard by a fellow-lodger in the next room to chuckle at the thought of his dexterity in ousting the envied possessor from his own.

By dint of industry and frugality, (or, more properly speaking, parsimony,) he became the proprietor of a comfortable and moderately profitable farm in the western country, adjoining that of his friend and benefactor, Mr. William Clermont, under whose hospitable roof he remained for some time after his arrival in this country, and from whom he obtained every assistance necessary towards establishing himself in the business of a trading land-holder.

The farm of Mr. Clermont was more extensive, though perhaps not much more productive than his own; but many a sigh did it cost him, as he looked with a longing eye upon the fertile fields of the Clermont estate, to think they were not *his own*; neither was there the most distant probability that such would ever be the case.

Mr. Clermont was of a very amiable family, and inherited all the good qualities of his ancestors; he generally, however, observed the *fair* side of human nature, and studiously avoided the reverse; believing, in the excellency of his heart, that it was not necessary to notice the bad, but rather to search out and admire the *good* traits of character in others.

Now this, to a certain extent, may answer the pursuits of life, and make one feel doubtless contented and happy; but, bless me! it will very often produce disquietude, vexations and losses, when we least expect either. I have, however, been frequently at a loss to discover *what* good traits of character Mr. Clermont found in Jasper Wormsly: it is true, he could make himself very agreeable sometimes, and would entertain his friend for hours on the subject of the "*old country*," as he termed it; but without that his character, as regarded goodness, was a blank—he never thought of doing a good action in his life, and as to disinterestedness, he never took it into his head to enquire its meaning.

Nevertheless, Clermont and Wormsly were inseparable; and I do verily believe, that if the latter had seriously at one time solicited the former for half his extensive property, it would have been given; but this Wormsly concluded would rather be venturing too much upon the liberality of his patron, who had already so largely contributed to his early wants and comforts.

It was in the month of October, '96, when the little Clermonts were sent to the house of Jasper Wormsly, till, as they were told, their father should get better. He had been confined, for some time, with a fever, which, from its obstinacy, required constant watchfulness and care, and undisturbed quiet, which the innocent prattle of little Sue, and the forgetful playfulness of William and Jane, would not, but with great difficulty, permit. Poor things! they were soon to be left in the wide world fatherless, as they had for some time before been motherless, and to be given over, at their young and tender age, to the control of other hands and hearts than those of kind and affectionate parents.

A message came with the children from Mr. Clermont, requesting Mr. Wormsly to visit him that evening, as he was easier, and desired an interview with him on business.

The sick man lay in his bed, with scarcely strength to extend his hand, when Wormsly, in compliance with his request, entered his chamber.

"Be seated, friend Wormsly," he said. "I have sent for you to complete my will"—he continued,—"and to inform you of its contents—not doubting for a moment that your friendship for me will dispose you cheerfully to comply with one wish I have expressed in it."

"Certainly! my friend, certainly!" answered Wormsly, "have you it all prepared!—ready for signature?"

"You will find it in that drawer, Mr. Wormsly:—but first I would converse with you in relation to the TRUST I am about to repose in you—a trust which alone has sprung out of a conviction of the sincerity of your friendship —— Nay, do not interrupt me, I feel, dear Sir, conscious that my end is approaching, and therefore —— in short, my friend, I commit to your care and protection, the little infants my dear departed Julia left me —— and, with them, I leave wholly to your management and control, my earthly possessions: —— when William is of age I wish him and his sisters to receive into their hands all that I thus entrust to you —— but —— you will find it all in the paper in your hand."

The voice of Clermont trembled at every word—and he lay pale and exhausted while Wormsly opened and read over the contents of his benefactor's Will:—they have been already briefly, and doubtless sufficiently explained.—Relying on the close friendship that had so long existed, as he supposed, between himself and his intended executor, Clermont had placed entirely in his hands all his vast estate, to be held by him in trust for the benefit of his children, who, so soon as the eldest living should arrive at the years of maturity, were to receive it and hold it as their own!—In the mean time Wormsly was to be their sole guardian, and authorized to defray all expenses incident to their education out of the ample profits of the estate.

"My dear friend," resumed Mr. Clermont, "I am assured my confidence is well placed—call in young Hartley—and old John Harrowman—he will do for the other witness—I believe the law requires two."

"It does, my friend," said Wormsly, and immediately the two persons referred to, were requested to enter the room.

The document was placed in the hands of the dying Clermont—he acknowledged it as his last will and testament—signed it with his feverish, trembling hand, and sunk on his pillow the very picture of rapid decay, as though he was hurrying to the place of the departed.

The instrument, fully completed by the signatures of the witnesses, was accordingly placed in charge of the newly appointed executor, who returned home with a feeling of self-satisfaction, and of self-consequence, more easily imagined than described.

A few days passed after this transaction, and Clermont was numbered with the dead:—the eldest of the little orphans had a consciousness that his earthly parent had left him forever, and he wept bitterly—and Jane soon caught the broken-heartedness of her brother, and her infant tears were mingled with his—while little Sue sat wondering at them both that they cried so, when "*dear Papa had gone to sleep*"—as she loved it—"*don't cry, brother, when dear Papa sleeps.*"

Ere a twelvemonth expired Wormsly had abandoned his own domicil altogether, and quartered himself and family in Clermont House—now, if his existence had depended upon giving more than one reason for this movement, he could not have done it. His own residence was comfortable, commodious, and contiguous to the estate left to his charge—while Clermont House was some distance from the confines of his own!—no, gentle reader, he had but one, one only reason, or rather impulse, and that was, that as Clermont House belonged to *somebody else*, he, as usual, longed for it, and if he could not make it his own property, he would go as far towards that desideratum as circumstances would admit—he would occupy it—use it—just as if it was his own.

Now it was natural that such a disposition should, occasionally, set itself to work as to how its cravings might be satisfied—and then, regardless of the admonitions of conscience, (if indeed such people have any,) stratagems are planned and designs made, at which noble-mindedness points the finger of scorn, and justice her threatening sword of retribution.

Years rolled by, and with them rolled the increasing avarice of Jasper Wormsly—till at length it gathered itself into such an irresistible ball of covetousness that no consideration of propriety, or even of humanity, could impede its course. The Clermont estate!—what! was it possible that at some future day he must relinquish it—leave it forever and aye, in the hands of others!—He could not support the idea.

"Pray, Sir," said William Clermont, now in his twelfth year, as he was walking with his guardian one fine summer's day, "Pray, Sir, *do* let me see father's will when we reach home—I have such a desire to read it, Sir"——

"Why will you so often ask me *that*, William—better mind your lessons, my lad, the will is safe enough, I assure you."

"Yes—but dear Sir, I should so like to see it—just to *have it in my hands*" (such is childhood) "for a little while—I never read a will: I wonder what father has said in it about me, and about sisters."

Wormsly paused—he had never once thought before of the circumstance that the little orphans were wholly unacquainted with the contents of their father's will—nor indeed was any one else but himself, for he had kept it under lock and key ever since it's execution, without ever having made a reference to it a second time.

"Well! you shall see it, some of these days, William."—

Young Clermont who determined to keep him to his word—so he waited a full fortnight with a great deal of patience, and was on the point of renewing his request when his guardian came to him, as he was sitting with his sisters one morning, and handing him a paper, the appearance of which was that of no recent date, observed, "William, you asked me some time ago, to show you your father's will—he was a fine man, William—burn it sir: don't tear it—bless me! it is so old! let me see—the fifteenth day of October, seventeen hundred, ninety six!"

"Very old," said William, as he eagerly looked at the but faintly remembered writing of his father, and he carefully held it before him to peruse it.

He conn'd it over again and again, and at length observed, "yes, Sir—how kind father was to give you all this fine farm; that is, when we grow up: I believe it is so, is it not, Sir?"

"Aye, aye, William; that is for the trouble and expense I am at in educating you, and supporting you all, you know. Ah! my lad, you little know how *dreadfully* expensive it is to bring up little children. I am glad I have none of my own, William; that I am, that I am."

The unconscious boy perused once more the instrument handed to him as the will of his father, and thoughtless of the consequences to himself and sisters of being left penniless as soon as they arrived at full age, for such was the import of the writing before him, he handed it complacently to his guardian, thanked him, with child-like sincerity, for the perusal of it, and returned to his boyish amusements.

The will of his father!—no! my reader, the document he read was the production of a villain's pen dipped in the blackest gall of human depravity; a forgery, so artfully and cunningly designed to defraud the friendless orphans of their own, as to render it next to impossible that human scrutiny should unmask the deception.

With the worm of envy revelling in his heart, and avarice, unsatisfied avarice, spurring him on to the unholy deed, he fabricated another will in place of the genuine one, which bequeathed to *himself*, when the children should become of age, *all the Clermont estate*, in consideration, as the forgery stated, of various unrepaid obligations of magnitude—in addition to all which, Wormsly was to rear, maintain, and educate the orphans committed to his charge.

The same witnesses were affixed to it, and the signature, to every appearance, was that of the testator. In fine, the treacherous executor had so manufactured the deceptive document that it bore the most equivocal appearance of being the *reality*, when it was in fact but a foul imposture.

From this time forward, Wormsly would frequently talk to the Clermonts of their good, *kind* father, and of the will, and how he used to lend their father sums of money, which his death, no doubt, prevented his returning, and, but the heart loathes the recital of his many contrivances to "make assurance doubly sure," and of the success that attended all his iniquitous schemes.

And the little ones grew up to the estate of manhood and of womanhood, and Jane, first admired, then ardently beloved, became the wife of an honorable and moderately wealthy citizen of the county; he took her for her own sake, for although it seemed strange, passing strange, that with all her father's wealth, she and her brother and sister should be left portionless, such was the common-received report, and he; therefore, gave the deprivation not a thought.

But it was otherwise with young Clermont.—He could not understand why the whole of his father's vast estate should pass into the hands of another! great indeed must have been the pecuniary obligations under which his father laboured, to have compelled him to grant so extensive a bequest to the utter exclusion of his own offspring; and then he had a recollection, though but an indistinct one, that the deportment and bearing of Mr. Wormsly toward his departed parent was that of one who had *received* favors, certainly not of one who had granted them.—How could it be! he pondered, and pondered, and could not remember the least trace of an expression, or an action, on the part of his father, that could lead him for a moment to suppose that the disposition made of the estate was ever to take place.

Reflection on the subject made him more and more desirous of unravelling the mystery, and at length he resolved to call on his late guardian, and ask him for such an explanation of the relations which existed between him and his father, as would satisfy him of the justice and propriety of his father's will.

He accordingly repaired from his residence in the adjoining county, where he had located himself, still pursuing the studies of a respectable profession, to the house of his birth and

be scenes of his infancy, now occupied by, to him at least, too crowding, the mysterious Jasper Wormsly.

He was received with marked reserve and coldness, and it was, therefore, not long before Clermont entered upon the object of his visit, and respectfully, but earnestly, solicited the required information.

"Why, really, Mr. Clermont," said Wormsly, "if you wish it, certainly, certainly, by all means, Mr. Clermont. I conceal nothing, Mr. Clermont, nothing at all, Sir."

"Then, Sir, if you will be so obliging——."

"Well!—since you are so anxious to know all about it, and about it," as the song says, eh! Mr. Clermont, you know the old song!—very warm day this!"

"Very, Sir."

"And pray, where does your sister Jane and her good man live!"—

"A few miles west of this, Sir."

"You have a fine nag there, Mr. Clermont, pray where did you meet with him—bless me! 'tis a fine nag—where did you meet with him?"

"I purchased him from a friend, Sir,——but, Sir, as my time is, not altogether my own, will you favor me with——"

"Oh! aye, aye,—well, as I was saying; ah! your father died,—he was a very good man—he died—let me see—ah! the will, will show—yes the *will* will show—I shall get it, Mr. Clermont, —wait an instant."

Wormsly retired for a few minutes, and again entered with the will—"Here it is, Sir,—here it is—bless me! it is an old paper, is it not!—let me see:—ah!—the fifteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six—that was the time, Mr. Clermont,—except that he *signed the will first* you know—there—there is his signature, Mr. Clermont, there it is —he was a fine man, Mr. Clermont."

"He must have been, Sir:—but what I wish you to have the goodness to inform me is as to how, and on what account my dear father became so largely indebted to you."

"Aye, aye,—but you see here are the witnesses—poor old Harrowman, he is dead too!—and where is your father's man Hartley, Mr. Clermont?"—

"I know not, Sir:—will you be so obliging as to proceed?"

"Why—really, Mr. Clermont, 'tis a long story; your father owed to me many thousands when he died: money which I lent him—many thousands, Mr. Clermont."

"And have you no evidence in your possession you can show me, merely, Sir, for my satisfaction, that such was the fact?"

"Evidence!—bless me!—evidence!—oh! certainly, certainly, Mr. Clermont—a plenty, a plenty."

"You have no objections to laying it before me?"

"Certainly not, certainly not, Sir."

"Can I see it now, Sir."

"Ah! no—not now—the next time you come, Mr. Clermont,—the next time you shall have it all. Or, for that matter, I will send it to you—say to-morrow, or the day after."

"Thank you, Sir! I should like much to look into it, simply for my satisfaction, I do assure you, Sir."

"Certainly, certainly—to-morrow, or next day."—

It was in vain to attempt at that time to get any thing further out of Wormsly, and young Clermont, therefore, took his leave, and went home rather disappointed, but waited patiently for "to-morrow, or next day;" but several to-morrow's came and brought not the expected message from Wormsly.

A month elapsed, and still the promised satisfactory information was withheld. Clermont became uneasy—unbosomed himself to a friend, an eminent counsellor at law; that friend heard his story with astonishment, and finally recommended to him, as a duty which he owed to himself and his sisters, to reiterate his request to Mr. Wormsly, and even formally *demand* the required explanation, and the evidence upon which it was founded, as a matter of unquestionable right.

But if Wormsly used prevarication and evasiveness when asked civilly to state the desired information, the authoritative demand made for it excited his ire and wrathful displeasure; and chuckling at the idea that he had entrenched himself behind an impenetrable barrier that no mortal could remove, he gave a reply to Clermont couched in terms which, if not absolutely insulting to his feelings, were evidently dictated by a temper far from conciliatory or accommodating.

Mr. Attorney Freeland, on being made acquainted with this reply, strongly pressed upon young Clermont the apparent mystery that hung over this singular transaction. "And, my young friend," he continued, "I advise you from the bottom of my heart not to suffer the matter to rest here, but as you are thus denied the reasonable request you have made in a spirit of amity, I say it is your duty, you owe it to the memory of your parent, to compel this man without further delay, publicly and before a legal tribunal, to satisfy you he has a clear and honorable title to the estate he holds."

"But, Sir—the will—I have *seen* the will."

"Let him, however, produce it in open court; there is, there must be in my opinion something in this transaction not exactly correct: you are welcome to my services should you think proper to resort to the course I recommend, and that you ought to do so, is my firm and honest conviction."

These words sunk into the heart of Clermont, and revolving in his mind the strangeness of the whole affair, and the unaccommodating disposition of the possessor of his father's estate, he at length came to the determination of pursuing his friend's advice, and immediately took the incipient steps necessary to a suit at law for the recovery or final surrender of the property in question.

Wormsly laughed in his sleeve at the temerity of the young man:—"Have I not," he asked himself with confident self-complacency, have I not the power easily to sustain my claims!—who shall dare to question facts, the truth or falsity of which it is impossible can be known to any earthly being but myself? Have I not shown the will, first to the children, then to Hartley, who, poor fool! recognised it instantly as the identical one he witnessed, and then to others? And who has ever doubted its authenticity? Not it shall be shown in court, and if the young gentleman *will* have law, why let him have it to his cost."—

And the day of trial came, and there was Wormsly and his talented counsel, with looks that spoke the confidence of their cause, and there was young Clermont and his friend Freeland, both of them with open and honest hearts, ready to join issue and proceed with the doubtful contest.

The case was briefly opened by the latter, and the examination into the subject commenced.

But one witness was present, and that was Joseph Hartley, one of those before whom old Mr. Clermont acknowledged and signed his will, the other witness had been dead some years.—Hartley swore that the will produced was that made by Clermont; he remembered the form of the paper on which it was drawn, and he had no manner of doubt, he said, that that was the identical will.

"Were you made acquainted with the contents, Mr. Hartley, at the time?" enquired the counsel of Wormsly.

"I know that old Mr. Clermont did give all his farms to Mr. Wormsly, for I heard him say so, and heard him read so, just as I and Mr. Harrowman were leaving the room."

"Is this your signature?"—asked Freeland.

"Yes!—I have no doubt that be my own handwriting, for I put it there, just where it is, over Mr. Harrowman."

"May it please the court," said Mr. Freeland, "I would ask the defendant a few questions in this business, leaving it, of course, at his option whether to reply to them or not,—the object of my client is to satisfy his own mind that what appears to him at present a mysterious transaction, is one of justice and plain dealing: assuming this as the fact, as I presume is doubtless done by my opponent, the defendant, I think, can have no objections to answering the few questions I shall put to him."

"Certainly not, certainly not," responded Wormsly, "I am ready to answer any thing the gentleman may desire, any thing at all. But there is the will, he may examine it again if he pleases," he added, handing the instrument over to Freeland.

"Was this will ever recorded, Sir?" said the latter.

"No, Sir," replied Wormsly, "there was no law then requiring that to be done in that part of the country; it was delivered to me for safekeeping, and has remained with me ever since: to avoid accidents, however, I shall have it placed on record immediately; but it was not then required, Sir, in our county, as I have no doubt the court know as well as I do."

The court nodded acquiescence.

"Pray, Sir, what was the amount of your claims upon Mr. Clermont at the time he died?"

"Ah! there you are playing that young gentleman over again! he wishes so much to know the *amount* his poor kind father owed to me; of what use would it be for me to show in this open court the embarrassments of that kind, good man?"

"It is what we wish to be informed, Sir, and beg you will state the amount."

"It was very considerable, Sir, thousands, Sir, thousands, money that I loaned him, and on reference to my memorandum here," (and he took out an old, worn-out pocket-book) I find, "aye, I find it amounted altogether to the sum of twenty-six thousand, three hundred, thirty dollars, forty four cents, exactly, Sir, exactly."

"Was that as much as the estate was worth?"

"Very nearly, Sir; but I was to maintain and educate his children, as you will find in the will before you, Sir."

A pause ensued. Freeland examined the will with the utmost scrutiny; not a letter escaped his penetrating eye: but every thing appeared fair, not an erasure, not a blot, and sworn to by the only witness living. All seemed inevitably and indubitably to fix the title in Wormsly, who grinned with a self-satisfaction as Freeland pored over the document to detect a flaw, or a suspicious feature, but in vain.

"Have you any further questions to ask, Sir?" inquired the court, of Freeland, "as we must proceed with the docket."

"Your honors will pardon me a moment," replied the worthy counsellor, "for trespassing upon your patience in a cause of such magnitude; but," he continued, still scrutinising the will, holding it before him in various situations, as though examining the texture of the very material upon which it was written,—"But I should like to summon a witness who I conceive very important to my client's interests, and who can be obtained in half an hour, if the court will indulge me for that space of time."

The court acceded to the request, and a summons issued for John Von Alsten, of the Eagle-Mills, adjacent to the town where the court was then in session.

He was found without difficulty, and appeared before the court, much to the wonderment and, perhaps, perplexity of Wormsly, who was puzzling himself to discover what possible end was to be attained by the testimony of one he had never before heard of, and who he thought could know no more of Mr. Clermont's will than the man in the moon:—However, there he was —and was duly sworn.

"Your name is John Von Alsten?" said Mr. Freeland.

"It is, Sir!"

"And your profession?"

"A manufacturer of paper."

"Yes, Sir"—said Freeland carelessly—"then I presume you are a good judge as to the—the *quality*, and of the *prices* of that useful article: —will you have the goodness to look at *this*, on which this will is drawn, and just give me your opinion of it, if you please, Sir?"

Wormsly chuckled, and his counsel betrayed a smile of derision, while the Judges could not conceive what the learned and distinguished barrister was aiming at.

"It is good paper, Sir," returned the witness, as he examined it in compliance with the request made of him—"very good paper," said he, smiling, "it is some, I perceive, of my own—some of my earliest manufacture."

"Some of your own manufacture, is it, Mr. Von Alsten?—Pray how long have you been a maker of paper?"

"I commenced in the year eighteen hundred and three, Sir."

"In eighteen hundred and three:—but you mean that you then entered into business, on your own footing:—you do not mean to say that you manufactured no paper previous to that time?"

"I made my employer's paper, Sir—as an apprentice, but none which I called my own."

"What am I to understand by paper that you called *your own*?"

"Such as came from my establishment, having my name and other marks upon it."

"But you manufactured paper, with your name and marks upon it as early as seventeen hundred and ninety-six—did you not, Sir?"

"Sir!" said the witness in astonishment, "seventeen hundred and ninety-six, Sir!—why, Sir, that was before I entered on my apprenticeship."

"And the paper on which this will is written is your own manufacture!—you are certain of that?"

"Aye, Sir, I make oath to it confidently, for it has a private mark known only to myself—besides, Sir, you observe there is my name, and the ——"

"*Year in which it was manufactured*," interrupted Freeland, with an emphasis that caused Wormsly to shake to the inmost recesses of his soul—"eighteen hundred and four!" he continued—"a will drawn drawn up and executed on paper which was not in existence till eight years after its date!—a most wonderful miracle this, may it please your honors!"

Wormsly turned pale with conscious guilt; but in a moment recovering from the agitation into which he had been thrown, he thought of the possibility which still existed of escaping from this tremendous dilemma.—The first copy he had made of the fraudulent instrument not pleasing him, he drew another, and had filed them *both*, as he supposed, carefully away together, while he gazed with inexpressible delight on the flames of his accusing fire devouring the *third* one.—Hastily drawing another paper from his pocket, therefore, he observed,

"Really, Sir, I may have given you, Sir, a *copy* of that gentleman's will instead of the original—look at this, if you please, Sir."

He trembled as he handed the paper over to Freeland, for it was indeed a desperate effort;—the paper might or it might not contain the same evidence of forgery as the other—if the former, he must have stood self-condemned—but in the latter case, he had still a chance left, and a good one too, of coming off conqueror over the victims of his avarice.

Freeland opened and keenly glanced at the material upon which the instrument was written, under the hope of detecting a like proof, upon that also, of the iniquitous deception!—but alas! there was indeed the date of its manufacture, and that was a year anterior to the date of the instrument itself.

"There is no such mark upon this"—he at length said, heavily and thoughtfully.

"Is there *any* mark?" inquired one of the Judges.

"Yes, your honor."

"What is it?"

"Seventeen hundred and ninety-five."

"Aye, aye," exclaimed Wormsly, chuckling, "*that* is the real, original will, Sir—*that* is it, Sir—how ridiculous in me to hand you the copy, Sir—this is the copy only, Sir, which I had made some years afterwards for the purpose of —— a —— of —— but *that* is the real will, Sir"—— and he took his seat with an air of self-confidence and importance, awaiting the decision of the cause.

Freeland still looked at the paper without reading it—till at length he was observed to eye it with an indescribable intensity—every feature became fixed as he gazed upon it—and then rising before the court, a smile played upon his lips as, looking steadfastly at Wormsly, he said,

"You are *right, sir*"—then with a vehement eloquence I shall not attempt to delineate, he addressed the court:—

"Yes! may it please your honours, this is *indeed* the original and *real* will!—for this instrument (which bears every mark of being genuine) places the sole right and title to the property in question in the children of Mr. Clermont. I will read it for the information of the court and of Mr. Jasper Wormsly.—By the power of truth, your honors, his name should be transposed by statute, and be called, as here, Sly-worm Jasper; who, it is as evident as the light of the blessed sun, has crawled by stealth into the bosom of the friendless, homeless orphan, there to feed and fatten on his unsuspecting spoil, to the damning shame of human nature!"

As he read the genuine will, Wormsly became convulsed with unutterable astonishment and confusion: he could not but believe it a miracle that a document should at that moment exist which he had with his own hands destroyed several years before! Every word of it, as Freeland proceeded with its reading, was a dagger to his envenomed heart; and, shaking in every nerve with the agony of his self-conviction, he rushed out of the court, almost deprived of his reason.

It was entirely owing, under Providence, to an act of utter carelessness and blind-sightedness in this *Sly-worm*, as Freeland called him, that all this was brought about. The two copies he had forged and the genuine document, his cunning handicraft had enabled him to make so exactly resembling each other, that a casual observer would never have noticed any difference in them whatever, as to their exterior appearance. Well, having completed his task of villany, he placed all three, carefully folded up and endorsed, in his desk, where, in consequence of some engagement, they remained for an hour or two, when suddenly called away from home, he returned to the place of their deposit, for the purpose of destroying the genuine will previous to his departure. This he did, as he supposed; but oh! righteous Heaven, thy hand was there!—With an unaccountable infatuation, he depended on the endorsement only, and the position in which he believed he placed that instrument, and destroyed, *not* what he intended, but one of the copies he had made. The same infatuated indifference caused him never to look into the supposed copy of the will which, as I stated, did not altogether please him, and therefore he was not aware of what he was preserving, till the (to *him*) dreadful trial-scene at court.

And there was a spider caught in his own web for you! The very net he had spread for others encircled him so completely, that to escape was impossible. Every thing was against him, and every thing was, by the inscrutable means of an overruling Providence, brought thus against him by his own doings. His own acts were the sole cause of his condemnation; and go, my reader, into the county of New-brier, and ask why a certain tract of land adjoining the Clermont estate is called SLY-WORM, and you will have the same veritable tale related to you, though doubtless in better terms, and of course with better effect. May the lesson it conveys be of service, and this proverb recorded on the tablet of memory, that *it is possible for a spider to be caught in his own web*. L. S.

Evening Post.

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COMMUNICATION.

Mr. *Editor*—A sickly person who has lately visited Long Branch, and stopped at the Mansion of Health, kept by Mr. Butterworth, would do injustice to his feelings, did he not publish, for the good of the community, the kind attention of the host, and the different facilities afforded to the dyspeptic. The Bathing place is not surpassed by any in these United States, the air is salubrious, the tables are furnished with every thing that can court the appetite, and at a very reasonable charge. To those who wish to recruit and relax themselves from business, I would cheerfully recommend a visit to the Mansion of Health. A VISITOR.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

JOSEPH M'ILVAINE, Esq. to be the Recorder of the city of Philadelphia, in place of Joseph Reed, Esq. resigned.

Appointments by the President.

Major A. DAVEZAC to be Secretary of Legation to the Netherlands.

WILLIAM A. HARRISON, District Attorney for the Western District of Virginia, vice EDWIN S. DUNCAN, *resigned*.

AUGUSTUS JONES, of Missouri, to be Marshal for the District of Missouri, vice JOHN SIMONDS, Jr. *removed*.

GEORGE SHANON, Esq. of St. Louis, Missouri, to be District Attorney, vice BEVERLY ALLEN, *removed*.

A letter received in this city, dated at OMOA the 12th of July, states that an order had been received, directing all SPANIARDS, who had taken an active part against the natives of St. SALVADOR, to leave the country; and that, at the time of writing, they were preparing to embark.

By an assay of parts of a Spanish Dollar made at the MINT, it appears that

100 Dollars in quarters of the ordinary circulation, are worth only	$94 44
400 Dollars in eighths	50 52
40 Dollars in 5 cents	8 94
	153 90
Loss on $210	16 10
	$210 00
Making the real value of Quarters about	23¼ Cts
Of Eighths nearly	12½ Cts
Fivepenny bits	5 Cts

Between three and four o'clock, on Saturday afternoon last, a boy, fishing in the DELAWARE, from the floating stage in the dock on the north side of Market street, slipped down and fell into the river. A man on board the steam ferry-boat PHILADELPHIA, which was then lying at the wharf, not coming in as has been stated, sprang out immediately to save the lad. Finding that he had sunk, and supposing that he might be under the boat, the man moved her out to some distance from the wharf, and kept a look out while any reasonable hope remained.

Daily Chronicle.

On Saturday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, four bricklayers were at work on a house between Seventh and Eighth streets, below Lombard, the walls of which were finished except the gable ends. Having agreed on a trial of speed in completing these, they were all four hard at it, and had nearly reached the point, when one and fell in, and broke through the beams laid for the floors of the garret and the second story, carrying away one half of each. The two men employed at this end went down after their work, but, though bruised, were not dangerously hurt.—*Ib.*

Last Sunday afternoon, a young man named FREDERICK CROSS, a native of either Holland or Germany, about twenty eight years old, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, at the house of Mr. ZIMMERMAN, Baker, in Go forth alley, where he had been staying as a visitor. He had been ill, for some days, with fever, and had suffered, we are told, great depression of spirits, expressing strong anxiety lest his sickness should force him to incur debts which he might be unable to pay. He was found dead in his bed, about six o'clock, by one of Mr. ZIMMERMAN's apprentices, who entered the room at that time. In a bed near him, another apprentice, or journeyman, was sleeping so quietly had the dreadful act been executed.—*Ib.*

VILLANOUS SEDUCTION.

In the beginning of this month, a fellow stole from her parents in the eastern shore of Maryland, and against her own will, a young female, whom he persuaded to use no violent assertions to return, under the assurance that he would marry her as soon as they arrived in Philadelphia. Upon reaching the city he placed her at a house of ill fame, in Walnut street below Broad, which he represented to his victim as a respectable boarding-house. He then gave her five dollars, saying that he must be absent a day or two to make the necessary preparations for their marriage. More than a week elapsed without her hearing any thing further from him, when the mistress of the house informed her that she should receive visitors, and that a gentleman would wait upon her that evening. This announcement threw her into great distress, but her remonstrances were not listened to. Agreeably to appointment, the gentleman came; when, after unavailing attempts to excite his compassion, she alarmed the neighbourhood by screams of murder. A number of persons collected, who drove the *gentleman* (who is the father of a large family) from the house, and finally succeeded in getting the unfortunate creature an asylum.—*U. S. Gazette.*

MRS. ROYALL.

We hear repeated inquires after Mrs. Royall, as to her well being, her well doing, and her whereabouts. Owing to some negligence, we have, until yesterday, been without direct information upon these important questions. We now learn that she is in Washington, preparing a second volume of her "Pennsylvania," which is to be furnished, by way of appendix, with a report from her own pen of her late trial in Washington.

Mrs. Royall expresses her belief that the present administration will disappoint those who may look to them for aid in bringing about the important union of church and state. One class of politicians have a right to fear that the recent favors showed to Mrs. R. by the members and friends of the present administration, will induce her to renounce that neutrality which has purchased for her golden opinions, or honied words at least, from both parties.—*U. S. Gazette.*

EPITOME OF THE TIDIES.

A correspondent remonstrates against the impatience of some of those persons who crowd the steam-boat wharves as the boats are coming in. On Saturday, as the Swan was approaching, a young man was shoved into the water.—He fortunately escaped with a ducking.

Mr. James Greenham, an innkeeper, residing in Callowhill street, near Schuylkill, was drowned in the Schuylkill, on Saturday evening. How the occurrence took place, whether accidentally or otherwise, is not known. His body was found on Monday morning, near Arch street wharf.

In the early part of last week, a cleverly grown boy fell off one of the wharves near the Navy Yard, and instantly sank. He rose, however, in a few minutes, and was on the point of sinking for the last time, when Mr. B. Arney, of the house of Snowden and Arney, who witnessed his struggles, jumped in to his rescue, and succeeded in bringing the exhausted sufferer to the shore.

An acute and indefatigable critic has filled column after column—long and broad and closely printed—of the New York Morning Herald—with indefensible absurdities from Webster's Dictionary.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury acknowledges a present of a peach weighing 11 1-4 ounces, and measuring 11 inches in circumference.

One of the timbers of the Trenton bridge was discovered to have been slightly burnt, a few nights since. An unskilful incendiary is supposed to have tried his hand.

The Directors of the Planters' Bank of Prince George County, Md. give notice that the payment of their notes is suspended in consequence of the effects of injurious reports. They believe that the funds of the Bank are abundantly sufficient to meet all obligations, as soon as they can be made available.

Eleven hundred visitors arrived at the Saratoga springs last week. About fifteen hundred, it is thought, are now at that place.

A snake was lately shot at Miramichi, N. B., which measured 12 feet 7 inches in length. Five whole pigeons were found in its stomach.

The Pittsburgh Gazette of the 11th inst. says —"A canal boat, laden with 130 barrels salt, arrived yesterday from the Kiskeminitas works."

Last year's cultivation of silk in Bavaria produced 366 pounds weight of cocoons, and thirty pounds of spun silk. For the support of the worms 82,844 old mulberry trees are at hand, and 1,500,000 young plants in a thriving state.

The editor of the Nantucket Inquirer says he sometimes inserts advertisements in, upside down, to accommodate such of his patrons as stand on their heads to read.

A writer in the Charleston Courier expresses a belief that when the census now going forward in that State is completed, it "will exhibit an actual decline in population."

The ship Empress, from Charleston, arrived at New York, yesterday, has on board two Ostriches, recently from Africa. They are only five months old, and rising six feet high.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference was held at Fayetteville, N. C. on the 13th ult. and a resolution was passed that the members would not vote for men for Congress or the State Legislature, who are themselves intemperate, or who treat or employ others to do so for electioneering purposes. They request preachers to recommend the private members of the Church to follow their example.

Considerable numbers of the Swiss emigrants, who lately arrived at New York from Europe, came to this city in the steamboats on Saturday and Sunday.

The Harrisburg Reporter states, that the water which was a short time since let into the Pennsylvania canal from the river at Clarke's ferry, has reached Harrisburg, and is about two feet deep in the canal.

William Hamilton was declared guilty of murder in the second degree, at the court of oyer and terminer held last week in Pittsburg. He killed an acquaintance in a scuffle, arising out of a foolish dispute as to the amount of work that a third person could do in a single day.

The owners of the steamboats Ballona and Victor, plying between New-York and New Brunswick, formerly received $1000 per annum for the rent of the bar-rooms, on board—the price is now reduced to $50.

At Bridgeton, Me. a trader who used to sell fourteen hhds. of rum during the hay season, has not been able to sell one the present season.

One Wm. Ward has been convicted at Macon, Ga. of playing at Faro. It being his first offence he was fined but $250 and costs.

According to a Charleston paper, rice should be boiled in an open pot till it becomes soft, which may be ascertained by a hommy stick.—The water should then be drained off, the pot covered, and placed on coals or hot ashes for fifteen or twenty minutes.

The Niagara papers mention that Races are to be held there on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of September next. The matches already advertised are the Niagara Stakes of $80, the Ladies' Purse of 60, Handicap of 40, and a Silver Saddle.

A daughter of Mr. Lewis Hogan, of Beaverdam, S. C. aged 3 years, died last month, having eaten some molasses in which cobalt had been mixed to kill flies. Some druggists in S. Carolina think that cobalt is poison to flies only; but there are instances of poultry and kittens having been killed, from eating flies which had been destroyed by cobalt.

Manuel Francis, of Boston, has been granted a patent for a machine for working pumps in the same manner as a clock, for the use of vessels and other purposes.

The sugar mill of Mr. J. Barber, near New Orleans, was struck by lightning on the 20th ult. Sixty or seventy negroes had taken shelter there from the rain, five of whom were killed, and eleven wounded, though not dangerously—the remainder escaped uninjured.

Extract of a letter from New Orleans, July 28:—"The yellow fever, which has prevailed some time among the shipping, has now completely entered the city, and is making many victims among the unacclimated."

A scorpion, when he finds himself enclosed, and no way left him to escape, will bend his tail round and sting himself through the head. And it is remarkable that this is the only animal in the creation, man excepted, that can be made to commit suicide.

The Jackson conventions at Dover, Delaware, have nominated ALLEN THOMPSON, of Wilmington, as their candidate for Governor. Both Mr. Hazzard and Mr. Thompson, the opposing candidates, are well spoken of, for their private worth and amiable character.

Extract of a letter dated Louisville, Ken. August 5:—"The election is just closed, and Mr. Wickliffe is again elected by about 6 or 700 votes."

An adder was killed in Bradford, Mass. last week, which, on being opened, was found to contain upwards of forty young ones.

The great ox Columbus, and the little Spanish cow, are in Bangor, Me.

A Camp Meeting was held at Eastham, Cape Cod, from the 4th to the 10th inst. at which from 1000 to 1500 persons attended daily. Thirty-three preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, were present.

A subscription has been raised, and arrangements made, for the erection of a meeting-house, with a steeple and bell, for the indiscriminate use of all sects of Christians, at Vandalia, Illinois. It is to be finished before November.

Late on Saturday night, or very early on Sunday morning, a boat leaving Loper's Canal, in Delaware County, with stone for the Breakwater, overset in the Delaware. Three men, out of five, were drowned.

Dr. Watkins, was, on Friday, sentenced to three months imprisonment in each of the three cases, and to fines of $750—$300—and $2000—equal to the sums he has been convicted of obtaining fraudulently.

R. P. Letcher, Richard M. Johnson, and J. Kincaid, are elected to Congress, from Kentucky. Mr. Wickliffe is said to be re-elected.

Gaines, the black man, convicted at New York, of assaulting and wounding a constable, was sentenced on Saturday to imprisonment for two years and a half. Stith, for stealing, was sentenced to ten years.

A London writer says that Zinganee is worth nothing, as a racer, because no man in England will bet against him.

"Talking of storms," said an honest Irishman, the other day to a friend of ours; "as Wilmington, last summer, we had the heaviest I ever saw in my life, considering the size of the town."

Yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, as a coloured man was standing at the steam-boat dock, foot of Courtlandt street, New York, leaning on the planks of one of the boats, his hands slipped, and he fell head foremost into the water, between the steam-boat and the dock, and although he was drawn out in a few minutes, and every exertion used for his recovery, the vital spark had fled.

Two gold mines have been found in Habersham county, Ga. and preparations are making to work them.

New way of killing Dogs, and perhaps less expensive, than "choking them with butter."—A Southern paper states, that the authorities at N. Orleans have adopted the expedient of getting rid of the dogs, by means of poisoned sausages.

The editor of the *Courier Francais* has been sentenced to three months imprisonment and a fine of six hundred francs, for a sneer in his paper at the christian faith.

The Boston Patriot says that Andrews, who is about leaving Boston for this city, is esteemed a first rate low comedian.

The upper portion of the old steeple of the south chapel of Yale College has been taken down. An observatory is to replace it.

On Friday last, five houses, in the city of Washington, were struck by lightning.

Samuel C. Crafts, Heman Allen, and Mr. Doolittle, are named for the office of Governor of Vermont. The first is now Governor; the second is the Anti-Masonic, and the third the Jackson candidate.

"I'm determined to tell her of it," said a lady to her husband, complaining of deceit practised on her by a friend. "Pshaw, Patty, say nothing about it. We all lie a little!"—was his philosophical reply.

A drove of from 80 to 100 fine mules recently arrived at Baltimore from Kentucky, and were sold at fair prices—$76, being the lowest sum that was paid for any one of them.

A visitor at a medical institution seeing a dwarf preserved in alcohol, observed that he never expected to see the dead in such spirits.

Counterfeits of the Boston Bank, $2 notes, are in circulation—Perkins' plate, badly executed.

We learn, from the Cumberland Advocate of Saturday, that a Jury for the trial of Swearingen, on the charge of murdering his wife, was obtained on Wednesday last. The examination of witnesses was progressing at that date. The panel was exhausted, and *sixty-six* talesmen called, before the Jury was made up.

The Mayor of New York has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $250 "for the apprehension and conviction of any persons who feloniously occasioned any of the recent fires in that city; and should more persons than one be convicted, an additional reward of $250."

Between four and five o'clock on Saturday morning a man was discovered, by a watchman, busily engaged in endeavoring to force open the store at the corner of Broad and Stone streets, New York. The fellow had a large frame chisel, and other implements necessary to his undertaking. He was taken to the watch-house, and in the course of the day examined before the police, and adjudged to the penitentiary for six months. His name is John Smith.

A letter from Cadiz, of June 28, received in this city says, it was estimated that about 12,000 persons had emigrated to that place from Gibraltar, since the opening of the ports. Merchandize of every description was pouring in from all quarters, and prices were, in consequence, greatly depressed.

A correspondent of the Baltimore American informs that on Friday afternoon the shore in the rear of Mr. Andrew Armstrong's boat building shop, at Fell's Point, was covered with thousands of fish called Mossbuts or Old-wives, whose death he attributes to a severe flash of lightning experienced a short time before.

Within the year commencing 25th June, 1828, and ending 24th June, 1829—3,947 vessels entered the port of Liverpool (Eng.) from foreign ports, and of them *seven hundred and thirteen* were from the United States.

A riot took place on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, on Friday last, in which one man was killed and several wounded. The ringleaders were, in the evening, lodged in jail.

A gentleman who was adjudged to Quarantine on Staten Island, having gone up to the city without permission, was on Saturday arrested by the Health Officers, and remanded to the Island. The fine for this offence is one thousand dollars.

The Baltimore papers of Tuesday state that about twelve hundred and fifty girls, and thirteen hundred and fifty boys, walked in the Sunday School Procession in that city on Monday.

An instance of tenacity of life, says the Savannah Georgian of the 8th, was exhibited yesterday, by the heart of a large alligator shot in the river opposite this city. For four hours after it was extracted from the body, it continued to exhibit muscular irritability, by strong pulsations on the slightest touch. The alligator was a few inches less than nine feet in length.

According to an enumeration recently made, it appears that the population of Cincinnati is as follows:—white Males, 11,865; white Females, 10,035; total white permanent population 21,-900; blacks and mulattoes 2,238;—making a population of 24,145 souls. Since December 1828 there have been built eight hundred dwelling houses.

Two persons lost their life, and a third was much injured, by the caving in of the banks of the canal in Georgetown, D. C. on Thursday last.

The Virginia planters on the Roanoke, since the opening of the Dismal Swamp Canal, have turned their attention to that channel of communication, instead of pursuing the old plan of wagoning to Lynchburg. Between six and seven hundred hogsheads of tobacco, of the present inspection, have been shipped from Danville to Norfolk by the route of the canal.

There were 90 deaths in Philadelphia during the last week, viz: 24 adults and 66 children, 81 of which were under one year of age. The greatest mortality (29) was from cholera morbus. Of the above, 8 were from the alms-house and 17 people of color.

The deaths in Baltimore, last week, were 80 —of whom 27 were under five years of age. 25 males—25 females.

The New York City Inspector reports the deaths of 182 persons—of whom 38 were men, 29 women, 52 boys and 38 girls. 87 were under five years of age.

The Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1829.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Conspiracy, a Tale of the Revolution, is founded on an interesting event, and is not badly treated. The writer, however, should be more careful in revising his compositions, as in the Tale before us several important grammatical errors have crept in. We shall endeavor to correct it for publication.

Familiar Epistles, No. 2, shall meet with prompt attention.

Hymn—L. S. is on file for publication.

The verses to *Fancy* are not so good as others we have seen from the same pen.

Smiles and Tears, by Mr. W. F. Marvin, is a very pretty little poem.

Y's selection shall be published.

Aunt Joyce is a very silly affair.

We are not yet satisfied with the idea to which we objected in our last. The explanation of the writer is certainly too much strained.

My Pencil—"The spider caught in his own web," an interesting tale, will be found on our first page.

ANOTHER DISCUSSION.

The lovers of polemical controversy are likely to be gratified with another exhibition of spiritual warfare. The Rev. Mr. M'Calla of this city, (as will be seen from the correspondence published below,) has given, and Miss Frances Wright has accepted, a challenge, to discuss the merits of the system of morals taught by this lady.

We look forward to this contest with some interest. The Rev. Gentleman is strictly orthodox, and has upon more than one occasion given proof that he possesses no mean abilities as a disputant. The lady, too, is an antagonist who will not be easily overcome. She has learning, research, and eloquence, and these are powerful auxiliaries.

The church they have agreed upon is too small for the purpose. It will not accommodate one fourth of those who will desire to be present. Cannot a larger building be obtained?—We think it might. If these discussions are to take place, they ought to be held where all who have an inclination may have an opportunity of hearing them.

Philadelphia, August 1st, 1829.

Miss Frances Wright,

I have recently delivered lectures against the system you so conspicuously advocate, in which I have freely commented on, and censured the principles contained in such of your writings as are in my possession. Anxious, however, to enter into a deeper investigation, I have concluded, after fasting and fervent devotion, to invite you to a public discussion at a time mutually convenient hereafter to be fixed upon; for which purpose, I am authorised by the trustees to offer the use of the church in this city in which God has appointed me to teach his holy word in order there to conduct a public discussion.

Should the place be exceptionable to you I will use every endeavour to accommodate you by obtaining another, or by accepting one as suitable that you may propose.

My friends the Reverend Doctor Janeway and the Reverend Doctor Ely have consented to be moderators on my part; you will of course appoint two others, and the whole four may appoint a fifth, should they think proper so to do. The selection of moderators is only suggested; this as well as other preliminary arrangements, can be suitably arranged at a subsequent period.

I should not presume to call a lady to such a conflict, if I did not feel my duty urged by a sense of strong preparation in the Gospel, and if I did not confidently hope to win a lost sheep to the fold of my Lord and Master.

WILLIAM L. M'CALLA.

P. S. You can acquaint me by letter of your acceptance of my invitation; or, if more agreeable, by notice in some public print—in which case you will please publish my letter at the same time. W. L. M'C.

New York, August 11th, 1829.

Mr. William L. M'Calla.

Sir,—Your communication of the 1st instant, addressed to Boston, has reached me only by this day's post. Although by no means cov-

tion of Deputation, and, believing truth to be rather discoverable by the study of things, of man and of ourselves, than attainable by argument, yet am I most willing to meet you as proposed. The views I have presented to the American people are a fair subject of challenge and of criticism; and, far from objecting to their examination, I shall hold myself indebted to those who may assist in detecting their error or confirming their truth.

The building designated in your letter will be perfectly agreeable to me. With respect to time the early part of the month of October would best suit with my engagements.

FRANCES WRIGHT.

A paragraph in the *Berkshire American*, charging us with not fulfilling the engagement made in the *Casket* to those who should publish the prospectus of that work, has just fallen under our notice.

As we do not like to be suspected of want of punctuality in these matters, we think it proper to say, that until Mr. Green apprised us of the fact, in the paragraph referred to, we were ignorant that the *Casket* advertisement had been published in his paper. Had the paper containing the advertisement been forwarded to us, *marked*, as we desired, in such a way as to attract attention, we should have promptly attended to it. As it was, it entirely escaped our notice, and was thrown aside among a hundred other exchange papers, which we have neither time nor inclination to read.

We have forwarded the last volume of the Casket to the Berkshire American, and this, we hope, will be satisfactory.

The Examiner is the title of a weekly Gazette, the publication of which has been recently commenced in Boston. It is to be devoted to British and European news in detail, and to scientific and literary intelligence.

The editor of this paper, if we may judge from the two numbers we have seen, is possessed of talent which will enable him to take a very creditable stand among the publications of the time; and the peculiar subjects to which his sheet is devoted, will no doubt find favour with a large number of the residents of this country.

The Examiner is printed on a handsome imperial sheet, folded in quarto form. Price, $4 50 per annum, payable in advance.

Le Papillon, a French journal, dedicated to the Ladies and admirers of the French literature and language, is a neat little weekly, the first number of which was published on the 17th inst. in New York.

It bids fair to prove a pleasant journal for those who understand the language.

We have seen the *prospectus* of a monthly publication, intended to be commenced in December next, entitled, "The Repository of the Fine Arts, Literature," &c.

This publication will be embellished with engravings, executed by native artists, the designs of which will be chiefly original. Sometimes, however, copies of rare foreign productions will be introduced.

The "Repository" will be published simultaneously at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, commencing at the period abovementioned. It will contain 48 pages royal 8vo., for each month. Price, $4 per year, or 37 cents per number, payable on delivery.

A violent philippic, by the PARIS *Quotidienne*, against the government and people of the United States, on account of the resolutions passed at meetings respecting claims on FRANCE, is sharply reproved by the editors of the *Journal du Commerce*; who add, however, "As to those claims themselves, we believe with that Journal, that the new Envoy of the United States, Mr. Rives, will soon satisfy himself that they are not admissible, and that if Mr. Brown has failed to have them acknowledged, it has not been for lack of zeal in behalf of his countrymen." Mr. Brown expected to embark for New York on the 10th of this month; having been detained by the ill health of his lady.

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.—Seventy-five years ago, Gen. (then Major) Washington, made an excursion into the Western *wilderness*, and descending the Monongahela river in a canoe to its confluence with the Allegheny, wrote to Governor Dinwiddie, that he considered "the land in the fork" (the present site of Pittsburgh) as "extremely well suited for a fort, as it had the absolute command of both rivers." The "land in the fork," which Washington examined with a soldier's eye, and on which he recommended the erection of a little *military* post to overawe the marauding savages of the neighborhood, is now the largest inland town in the United States, containing about 20,000 inhabitants, the depot of a populous country, and possessing a manufacturing capital of many millions of dollars. The amount of merchandize which passed yearly through the warehouses of this city so long ago as 1815, was estimated at $20,000,000.

Iron Manufacture in Venango County, Penn.—Extract of a letter received from a highly respectable gentleman at Franklin, Venango county:—

"The quantity of pig metal manufactured in this county, in the year 1828, was about 1600 tons, of bloom 200 tons, of bar iron 100 tons.—The pig metal, except what was used for making iron, was sold at Pittsburgh, Steubenville and Wheeling, at from 26 to $30 per ton, the blooms at Pittsburgh, for $100 per ton, and the bar iron here at 120 to $140 per ton.

"Several new furnaces are erecting; the demand is rapidly increasing. None of the furnaces were properly pushed last year, except one.

"With proper management, a furnace will make from 800 to 1000 tons per annum, which can be made at an expense of from $22 to $24 per ton, according to the price of provisions; and with ore, timber &c. convenient and good, at about $18 to $20. Under proper management and good materials, a furnace will clear at present prices, ten thousand dollars per annum.

The Tallahassee Advocate of the 25th ult. congratulates all concerned upon the prospect of abundant crops throughout Florida, and advises all who are desirous of emigrating to a salubrious climate and reaping a rich harvest to go to Florida. One planter offers 10,000 bushels of his present crop at 25 cents. It says—"The planters all wear smiling faces, particularly those that are raising Sugar Cane; and it is a fact beyond dispute, from the experiments already made, that such gentlemen as have the means and will enter with spirit into raising Sugar, cannot fail in making large fortunes."

MORE GOLD.—We have understood from a gentleman who passed through Spottsylvania a few days ago, that the *gold mania* was in a full tide of successful experiment in the upper end of that county. At one mine (Thompson's) which he visited, six hands gathered in one week about $480. At another, two hands, in one day, with a common washing tub, collected $27. Our informant understood that a rich mine had been discovered in Orange, and another in Stafford. One of the pieces of gold found in Thompson's mine, weighed, it was said, upwards of a pound.—*Petersburgh Old Dominion.*

The Boston Courier states that six enterprising citizens of Salem, four of them shipmasters, set out early last spring for the gold mine district in North Carolina, with an outfit of $1000 each, besides mining implements. They selected their ground and labored diligently until all their money was exhausted, and returned to Salem a few days since, having spent their last dollar.—One is in jail for debt. This said picture forcibly shows that "all is not *gold* that glitters."

Boston, Aug. 13.—While actuated by that daring, and a desire to distinguish himself, which lend so great an excitement to the human mind, and as one of our writers expresses himself, which principle places the first wrestler on a village green, and an Alexander on the same level; Mr. *Peters*, last evening, while performing one of his feats, fell from the ceiling of the Federal-street theatre on the stage, in a line with the lights of the orchestra. He was bled on the spot, and is supposed to have received no irreparable injury.—*Exam.*

We are informed that on Friday last, a company of seven persons, four men and three women, were returning in a boat to their homes from a wedding held at a house of Mr. David Siphers, near Newcastle creek, at the upper end of Grand lake; one of the men undertook to go to the mast head to hoist a handkerchief, as a signal of rejoicing upon the happy occasion, in consequence of which the boat went over, filled with water, and sunk to the bottom; and distressing to relate, 5 persons, the 4 men and one of the women were drowned. Mr. William Siphers, the owner of the boat was one of the number.

He had succeeded in bringing the two women who were saved, one to each mast head of the boat, and could have saved himself, but the third woman in her efforts, got hold of and entangled him, and they both went down together. Help was near but unhappily it came too late. We have not been able to ascertain the names of any of the sufferers except William Siphers.—*St. John (N. B.) Paper.*

The dwelling house of Mr. Slater, in Dudley, was entered on Friday night last, by a band of villains. A young lady of the house hearing a noise below, went down stairs, and on arriving at the foot of the stairs, was seized and beat in so shameful a manner, that her recovery was considered doubtful. Yesterday we understood there were more hopes of her recovery. After beating her they made their escape from the house. Mr. Slater was absent. It is expected they were after a large sum of money which had been sent to Mr. S. the day previous, but luckily the agent had it in his possession.—*Southbridge Register.*

DIABOLICAL ACT.—The garden and fruit yard of Mr. John Langdon, of Dunkirk, was entered one night last week by some imp in human shape, who girdled forty trees, including apple, peach, pear, and plumb trees, almost all he had, and which he had for eight or nine years taken much pains to collect. The destruction was made with a drawing knife, and some of the small trees were entirely cut off. A man by the name of *Angel* (what a misnomer) was taken up, examined, and was about to be committed for trial, when he escaped from the constable, and has not since been retaken.—The only provocation Mr. Langdon had given for this outrage, was, that he had sued this man to recover an honest debt.—*Fredonia Censor.*

From the St. Louis (Mo.) Beacon, Aug. 1.

All the information received from the western counties, conceurs to prove that the late affair with the Indians, was an accidental affair, the result of momentary circumstances, and not the premeditated commencement of hostilities. Such affairs, however, lead to hostilities, and Governor Miller was perfectly right to order out a sufficient force at once to put an end to all difficulties. The regular troops will proceed in the steamboat Crusador, for the Boonslick country, or higher up if necessary, after which they will have to march on foot. The militia that have gone out, are all mounted,—the true species of force to contend with Indians every where, and especially in the open prairies which border on this state and Illinois. The Senate, last session, appropriated $85,000 for purchasing horses to mount four companies of the U. S. infantry; but it did not pass the house of Representatives.—The appropriation ought to be increased, for eight or ten companies; and if made at the next session, and that number of men employed in making excursions on the Santa Fe road, to the villages of the principal tribes, and towards the Rocky Mountains, we shall have no further trouble with Indians.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

On the 4th of July, the Americans in Paris, to the number of eighty, celebrated the anniversary of Independence. Dr. Kirkland, late President of Harvard College, presided, assisted by Gen. Lafayette, Col. M'Kee of Virginia, and Mr. Barnett.

The butchers of Geneva have a singular mode of preventing flies from attacking the meat in their shops. They rub the walls and boards upon which the meat is placed, with the essential oil of laurel, the smell of which keeps away this troublesome insect.

The nett produce of the Revenue of Great Britain for the year ending 5th July, 1828, was 47,501,543*l.* Year ending 5th July, 1829, 47,408,717*l.* Revenue of the quarter ending 5th July, 1828, 12,364,726*l.* Quarter ending 5th July, 1829, 12,815,633*l.* Decrease on the year, 92,828*l.* On the quarter, 349,693*l.*

In the miniature department of the present Exhibition at Somerset House is one represented to be a "Portrait of the late *William Corder, Esq.*, painted from recollection." If this is not a disgrace to the modern race of Squires, we know not what can be.—*Morning Paper.*

The country is again inundated with rumours of expected changes in the Administration.

All the inhabitants of Imola (Italy) have been excommunicated by order of the Pope, on account of some outrages which were committed upon the furniture and Hotel of Quistiviani, Archbishop of that town.

A letter dated Messina, May 1st, says, that a few days previous an eruption of Mount Etna had taken place.—The volcano burst out with amazing fury, and two craters had opened on the north side of the mountain. During the eruption an extraordinary heat prevailed for two days in Messina. The eruption did much damage to the produce in general, but no lives were lost.

Lord Strangford, who has just arrived at London from Rio Janeiro, touched at St. Michael's on his way home. He found both the military and the inhabitants in a very disorganized state, and both dissatisfied with the government of Don Miguel. There are about 1,000 troops on the island, who are in a complete state of insubordination, and hourly singing in the streets the Constitutional Hymn. The London Morning Herald says that Don Miguel's blockading squadron "have detained for several days a British ship called the Hulkin—taken several Portuguese merchantmen, and appropriated them to their own use—and last, though not least, have captured an American ship, which they sold as a lawful prize. It appears," says the Herald, "that after this vessel was brought to, the captain went on shore for the purpose of ascertaining what course was to be pursued, when the commander of the Portuguese man of war Don John 6 cut her cables and appropriated her to his own use, as a part of the blockading squadron. Such is the account we have received from a most respectable source, but which we could scarcely believe to be true, had not the authority been such as to leave little doubt on the subject. It remains to be seen how brother Jonathan will receive this insult offered to his flag."

Speaking of the victory of the 11th June, the Constitutionnel says, "the triumphs of the Muscovite soldiers in the neighbourhood of Choumla, are greater than had previously been conjectured, and more decisive than could have been imagined. It is difficult to predict what effects will be produced upon the Cabinet of St. James by the news from Choumla. It is presumable that the views of the British Ministry will not be rendered more favorable to Russia by this intelligence."

Russia has contracted a loan of 42 millions of florins at Amsterdam, 18 of which were taken up at the commencement of the campaign, and the balance had been recently called for. The Russian Minister of France considered this loan all important as the obstinate resistance of the Turks required more extensive and efficacious measures to augment the means of attack.

Accounts from Vienna to the 25th June, state that the official news of the victory obtained by the Russians near Choumla, had occasioned strange movements at that place. Prince Metternich, not prepared for such intelligence, was astounded, and forthwith despatched several couriers for England and the frontiers of Transylvania; and, as the plague had for a long time been a pretext for the march of troops, so on this occasion it was used for sending troops towards the theatre of war, to reinforce the *cordon sanitaire.*

FALL OF SILISTRIA.

Intelligence of the capture of Silistria was transmitted by Telegraph from Strasbourg to Paris on Friday night. The Augsburgh Gazette, which reached us yesterday, contains the following Bulletin, dated Bucharest, July 2, received by express:—"At this moment a courier, sent off from Silistria by Lt. Gen. Krassowsky, has arrived with the intelligence of that place having fallen under the victorious attacks of the Russians. The Turkish garrison, who after an obstinate resistance, had been reduced to the last extremity, have surrendered themselves prisoners of war. The garrison consisted of 10,000 men, exclusive of the inhabitants. In this number are Hady Achmet and Sert Mahmoud, both three tailed Pachas, and many other officers. The trophies of this victory are 250 pieces of cannon, two horse-tails, upwards of 100 stand of colours, the flotilla of the Danube, and a great quantity of ammunition and provision." The Berlin State Gazette gives the following version of this event:—"The garrison consisting of 8000 men, and the inhabitants in arms, to the number of 10,000, are made prisoners of war. The Grand Vizier is closely blockaded at Choumla by Gen. Diebitsch."—A letter of the 11th inst., from Vienna, says, upon the same subject: "I hasten to inform you that we have just received advices of the capture of Silistria, which surrendered by capitulation to the Russian army on the 30th of June. The surrender of this fortress is an event of high importance, as it will hasten, and render almost certain, the fall of Giurgevo and Routschuck. Thus, with the exception of Widden, against which undoubtedly fresh efforts will be successively directed, the whole line of the Danube is secured to the Russians as the bases of their future operations, and the war will, as it were, cease to have Bulgaria for its theatre. If it be continued, then it will be carried into the heart of the empire in Rumelia. Choumla is not the only passage across the Balkan open to the Russians. The road from Sophia to Philoppolis does not present the same difficulties; and besides, by leaving Choumla, with its reduced garrison, to be observed by a numerous corps, several other roads open the plain of Adrianople to the Russians. The question now is, whether the fall of Silistria will induce the Porte to accede to the propositions of Russia, and, if he still refuses, whether Turkey may look for the succour of any European Power."

The Constitutionnel of the 21st June, after making a summary of the state of affairs in the east, comes to the conclusion that the Turks have lost the advantage they gained in the early part of the contest; and that the hopes founded on the military system of the Ottomans have entirely vanished. The Turks have lost all confidence by the dispersion of their troops and the taking of Silistria.

From this time the war must take a very decisive character. The Russian reserves have been put in motion to join the active columns and nothing can prevent the passage of the Balkan if it has been resolved at Petersburgh. A single day has turned the tables. The Turks have lost all confidence by the dispersion of the corp d'elite. The surrender of Silistria, which is the first consequence of the defeat of the 11th June, in permitting Gen. Diebitsch to occupy Rasgrad, from whence he commands Schumla, has rendered beyond a question the submission of Rutschuck, Giurgevo, &c.

We learn from the Augsburgh Gazette, "that the Grand Vizier is collecting all the troops he can at Choumla, and hopes to be able to assemble 40,000 men without weakening the garrison. All the men able to bear arms have departed for the Balkan; the Turks admit that the number of men and the artillery lost by them in the battle of the 11th was very considerable. Some persons still flatter themselves with the hope of peace, and speak of agents having been sent to the Russian camp. Ali Pacha, it appears, was killed in the battle of the 11th. The Captain Pacha has not yet returned from the Black Sea." The Gazette gives another letter from Constantinople of the same date, which says—"The Grand Vizier returned to Choumla after the battle of 11th June with the 60.0 men of cavalry and 12,000 infantry. The Musulmans, thrown into consternation by the first intelligence of the defeat, resumed courage when they learned that the mass of the army had returned into the camp. It was also represented to them that the loss of the Russians was very considerable."

Letters from Constantinople of the 11th of June, say, that it is expected that the Sultan will admit into his presence, without the usual formalities, the Ambassadors of France and England as soon as they arrive in the Capital, in order to converse personally with them, only through the medium of an interpreter.

This supposition is founded on the circumstance that the Sultan is observed to free himself more and more from the yoke of etiquette imposed upon his predecessors. On the 9th of June he unexpectedly paid a visit to the Baroness de Hubsch, mother of the Danish Ambassador, and her two daughters, at their country seat at Bujukdere. The Sultan arrived at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on horseback, with a very splendid retinue. Several Pachas, who formed part of it, waited three hours in the antichamber, till the Sultan, who was introduced alone, ended his visit. He amused himself in making the young ladies play upon the piano forte, and in talking with them about their drawings, which he examined with much attention and pleasure. In acknowledgment of their complaisance, he presented each of them, at parting, with some handfuls of ducats, which they did not dare to refuse, because this coin bears his cipher.

The grand fete of the sacrifices was to be celebrated on the 18th, under a magnificent tent set up for the purpose, in the meadow of Bujukdere, which is another innovation.

When the Sultan now goes in state to the Mosque, he wears a red cap, with plain gold border, a large cloak of very fine gold tissue embroidered with gold on the collar, and red boots with gold spurs.—*Messager des Chambres.*

REFORM IN EGYPT.—The Pacha of Cairo has turned reformer, and ordered all the Mussulmen to cut off their beards. This was a bold measure, and for a time great danger to the public peace was apprehended. "What shall we do when we want to swear by our beards?" asked the Musulmen. "Swear by your chins," said the Pacha. The consent of the Ulemas was at length obtained to this beard-sweeping measure, and the Musulmen was consoled by the permission given them to deposit their beards in the graves of the owners of them. As an expedient by which no laughter or ridicule should be indulged against any man who might be shorn of his beard before his neighbours, a particular hour and day were fixed for the bearded Musulmen to assemble in the open streets and squares. They were ranged in line and column—the shaving executioners were in requisition—and the cherished growth of years was destroyed in a moment.

The Wechabites.—Accounts from Egypt, received at Marseilles, say that the war between the viceroy and the Wechabites is still carried on with great activity. The troops of Mahomet, notwithstanding their new organization, and their new mode of arming, are said to have suffered much. The Wechabites are superior, especially in cavalry; they have now a corps of regular troops, under the command of a European captain, who is said to be either a Swede or a Bohemian. He has also introduced improvements, especially in the artillery.

IRELAND.—The Cork election has terminated in favor of Mr. Richard Carrigan, a Protestant, who is particularly odious to the Catholics, on account of having, some time since, renounced the errors of Popery. The case of O'Connell was not yet decided, but there was no reasonable doubt of his election. The 12th being the usual day for the display of the Orangemen, serious riots were anticipated, and the reality appears to have been equal to the anticipation.

DREADFUL RIOTS.—The Irish papers contain numerous accounts of dreadful affrays between the people and the police, and between parties, in which many lives have been sacrificed. At Ballytrain, in Monaghan, the police were called out, and fired upon the populace who were amusing themselves with a bonfire, as customary with them on the eve of the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul. One girl who was shot died the next morning. Three men were wounded, two of them dangerously. The situations of the Catholics of Monaghan is said to be dreadful, as the Orangemen are more infuriated even than they were previous to the passing of the Relief Bill.

DUBLIN, July 13.—Letters have this day been received from Borrisokane, which state that a magistrate of the county of Tipperary was murdered there yesterday in the open day by the mob.

THE MANUFACTURERS.—The turn-out weavers at Stockport have manifested a disposition to resume their employment; which, if correct, will have the effect of increasing the production of goods to the amount of 50,000 pieces per week.

Thirteen weeks have now elapsed since the journeymen cotton spinners in Manchester quitted their employment; and we are sorry to say that there does not appear the slightest hope of their immediate return to work.

After a strike, continued for many weeks, to resist an attempt made by Mr. Jeffries, a considerable manufacturer in Leeds, to reduce the price of stuff-weaving, the workmen have at length given up the point for which they contended, and on Thursday last returned to their work.

A general meeting of the unemployed silk weavers was held in London on the 15th of June, to hear the answer of the Duke of Wellington to the application of 4000 of their number for means to emigrate in a body to Swan River, (New South Wales.) The Duke answered that he had not the means at his disposal to defray the expense of transporting even a small number of people to that colony—much less so great a body. He deeply regrets their distresses, but attributes them "to causes over which the government have no control."

The Marquis of Londonderry gave a *dejune* on the 7th of July, at his beautiful cottage, Rose Bank. It was a rainy day. The Duke of Wellington arrived at 7 o'clock, and the party, consisting of the highest nobility, sat down to the table at half past seven. The unsophisticated American reader must bear in mind that this breakfast was served at seven o'clock in the *evening*—not at seven in the *morning*.

COMMUNICATION.

HAVING seen, in the Post, a recommendation of a medicine for the cure of the CHOLERA MORBUS and BOWEL COMPLAINT, sold by WILLIAM HAKEN, DRUGGIST, No. 6 NORTH FIFTH STREET, at the moderate price of 25 cents, I obtained a bottle, which effected a cure of a severe attack of the Bowel complaint, in less than two hours. Others have tried the medicine, and all with similar success. I therefore recommend the medicine to the public, believing that its success will fully justify the certificates which Mr. Haken has at his drug store, where any one may see them.

aug. 22—1t* S. T.

REFINED FAMILY SUGARS.

A QUANTITY OF REFINED WHITE and BROWN SUGARS of superior qualities, suitable for the use of Families and Tavern Keepers, can constantly be had at the STEAM SUGAR HOUSE, No. 73 Vine street, between Second and Third.

june 27—2mif

MICHAEL W. ASH,

ATTORNEY at Law and Conveyancer, has opened an office at his residence in North Sixth, above Callowhill street. aug. 22—3t*

No. 1083 Freeman & Sons Real Estate Register.

FRANKFORD PROPERTY.

On Saturday afternoon, 29th August, at 4 o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, in Frankford, by order of the Executor of David Miller,

A good two story frame house and kitchen, situate on the Frankford Turnpike road, about 50 yards above the 4 mile stone. The size of the lot is about 40 feet front, by 120 deep.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons disposed to purchase, are at liberty to view it any time previous.

T. B. FREEMAN & SON, Auctioneers.

aug. 22—2t*

DR. A. G. HULL'S

PATENT HINGE TRUSS,

For the relief and cure of Hernia, or Rupture.

DR. A. G. HULL respectfully informs those labouring under the distressing and dangerous disease of Hernia, or Rupture, and wishing a certain and effectual remedy for the same, that his lately improved TRUSS, adapted to the different species of this complaint, to which males, females and children are subject, may be obtained at the office, No. 29 North Eighth street, where professional attention will be given to the treatment of the complaint in all its varieties. In regard to *all* the means auxiliary to the instrument, by which cures are promoted, or rendered certain, instructions will be furnished without additional expense.

The universal and public approbation which this instrument has received, as well from Medical Societies and the Profession generally, as from those who, in their own persons, have experienced its superior efficacy, render it unnecessary that any proofs should now be adduced in regard to what is so generally known and acknowledged. Experience has abundantly demonstrated the correctness of the principles which the inventor embraced in the construction of his TRUSSES, and which he *first* applied to the radical cure of a complaint, lately considered beyond the reach of the healing art.

"The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and its accordance with, scientific and surgical principles. Its mechanical adaptation to the parts, the simplicity of construction, the limited motion nicely graduated, by experiment, to the different attitudes of the body, and to the action of the muscles, the permanency of its location on the body, and its pressure on the circumference of the abdominal ring, are qualities, the tendency of which is to strengthen and restore the weakened parts, to contract the aperture, and, ultimately, to *accomplish a cure of the disease.* The operation and effect of this Truss is therefore directly the reverse of all Trusses heretofore in use, which, being convex, tended to enlarge the rupture opening."

A. G. HULL,
No. 29 North Eighth street.

Philadelphia, August 15, 1829.—tely

ALMANACK.

1829 AUGUST.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
22 SATURDAY....	5 20	6 40	7 54	
23 SUNDAY....	5 21	6 39	8 16	
24 MONDAY....	5 22	6 38	10 31	
25 TUESDAY....	5 23	6 37	11 29	
26 WEDNESDAY..	5 25	6 35	0 10	
27 THURSDAY...	5 26	6 34	0 58	
28 FRIDAY.....	5 27	6 33	1 31	

MARRIED,

On Wednesday, the 19th inst. by Lewis D. Pelair, Esq. Mr. RICHARD JOHNSON, to Miss HANNAH BORGRAVES, both of this city.

On Thursday, the 20th inst. by Ezra Fluth, Elder in the Methodist Society at Kensington, the Rev. ALLEN WORTHINGTON, to Miss CATHARINE WEEKS, both of Kensington.

At Christ Church, on Thursday morning, the 13th inst. by the Rt. Rev. Bishop White, ROBERT DONNELL, to MARGARET E. daughter of the late Thomas Callender, merchant, of this city.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Maunsey Force, Mr. JEREMIAH SNELBAKER, to Miss LUCY HUTSON, all of this city.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. BURTON C. HARKER, of this city, to Miss ELIZABETH M. CARET, of Milton, Delaware.

In the Borough of West Chester, on the 13th inst. by William Everhart, Esq. Mr. JOHN JONES LEWIS, of Philadelphia, to Miss REBECCA THOMAS, of Vincent, Chester county, Penn.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Helfenstein, Mr. FREDERICK R. PHILLIPS, Printer, of Carlisle, Pa., to Miss ELIZA LEONARD, of Penn Township, Philadelphia county.

On Thursday evening, the 13th inst. by the Rev. W. T. Brantley, JOSEPH D. MILLER, to ANNA MARIA MATILDA, daughter of the late Mathias Cobler, Esq. all of this city.

On the 13th inst. by Elder Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. ANDREW MILLER, to Miss MARY ANN CROCKER, both of Bingley.

In Boston, on Thursday evening, 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Streeter, Mr. LEONARD H. FISHER, of Philadelphia, to Miss HARRIET M. FENNER, of Boston.

DIED.

On Monday morning, the 17th inst. Miss HANNAH SMITH, daughter of Samuel Smith.

On Monday, the 17th inst. JOHN DOWARS, of this city.

On the evening of the 17th inst. HENRY HARKER, aged 22 months, son of Frederick Henry Harker, of this city.

On Thursday morning, the 13th inst. of a short but severe illness, Mr. JOHN BRANSON, in the 50th year of his age.

Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, the 12th instant, GEORGE H. TALMAGE, infant son of William Talmage.

On the 19th inst. of pulmonary consumption, MARY DE WITT, in the 50th year of her age, relict of Peter De Witt.

On the 14th inst. EUENA H. YOUNG, daughter of the late Wm. Young, of this city.

Tuesday morning, after a long and painful sickness, in the 41st year of his age, GEORGE DUNCAN CROSBEY.

On Tuesday, JOHN H. STEVENSON, Merchant of this city, in the 32d year of his age.

Suddenly, Captain JOHN DANPIY, of Philadelphia, at New York on Tuesday.

On Sunday evening last, Mr. SAMUEL McCULLEY, aged 29 years, of Southwark, Philadelphia county.

At Easton, on Friday morning last, in the 72d year of his age, WILLIAM BARNET, Sen., Esq. an old and respectable inhabitant of that Borough.

At New Orleans, on the 22d of July last, of the prevailing fever, Mr. JOHN T. REES, son of George Rees, of the District of Southwark, in the 29th year of his age, late mate of the ship Charles, Captain York, of this port; thus, after a short illness, has death deprived us of a highly respectable member of society, who was much esteemed and loved by all that knew him.

At New Orleans, on the 24th ult. of the prevailing fever, Mr. CASPER GREAVES, Painter of this city, in the 23d year of his age.

At New Orleans, on the 15th ult. WALTER W ALEXANDER, third son of the late Amos Alexander, Esq. of this place, in the 24th year of his age. "The deceased here, with meekly fortitude, (says an extract of a letter from that place) the various changes of the Yellow Fever for nine days, and died without a groan, regretted by a large number of friends and acquaintance."

At Liverpool, on the 5th ult. aged 70 years, Mrs WAINWRIGHT, wife of Peter Wainwright, Esq. of Boston, and mother of the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, of New York.

At Portobello, (Scotland) on the 11th June, Mrs. MARY MORRISON, sister of the late Archibald Gracie, of New York, aged 75 years.

PHILADELPHIA THEATRE,
ARCH STREET.

MR. PHILLIPS respectfully informs the public that the Theatre will open for the regular season on Monday evening, August 31st, 1829. Particulars in future advertisements.

The ladies and gentlemen engaged at this Theatre, are requested to meet in the Green-room on Thursday morning, the 27th inst. at 11 o'clock. aug. 22—1t

Vegetable Tooth-Ache Drops.

THE only specific ever offered to the public, from which a radical and permanent cure may be obtained of that disagreeable pain, the tooth-ache, with all its attendant evils; such as fracturing jaws in extracting of the teeth, which often proves more painful than the tooth-ache itself; and cold passing from the decaying teeth to the jaw, thence to the head, producing a rheumatic affection, with many other unpleasant effects, such as a disagreeable breath, bad taste in the mouth, &c. &c. all of which are occasioned from foul or decaying teeth. I am happy in having it in my power to offer to the world a remedy that will not only remove the pain, but preserve the teeth from further decay, (if time out of 10 if properly applied,) and arrest the disease in such as are decaying and have not commenced aching, restoring them to health and usefulness.

N. B. There are many cases that are difficult to bring the liquid in contact with the parts affected, hence lotions sometimes occur, to obviate which, I would recommend that it be applied by a dentist. William J. A. Harker, surgeon dentist, No. 99 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, has used it in his practice with success, for some time past.

I have heretofore subjoined a few certificates, from medical gentlemen, but could have added many more from other persons, but I deem it unnecessary, as I feel confident that the article will soon recommend itself wherever it is tried. Mt. Pleasant, 3d mo. 16, 1829.

Some time since, Thomas White deposited some of his tooth-ache drops with me, in order to try the validity thereof, and to ascertain whether there was any propriety in making the thing public. I have tried it in about forty cases, and have only failed in two instances, and these were more of a rheumatic affection of the jaw, than idiopathic odontalgia, and on that account I think was the failure. They certainly are worth a trial of every person who labors under that disease of the teeth.

W. JUDKINS, M. D.
Harrisville, 4th mo. 4th, 1829.

Having made trial of some of Thos. White's Vegetable Tooth-ache Drops, in several cases of the tooth-ache, I find them the best specific I have ever used in that distressing disease. JOHN EVANS, M. D.
Mt. Pleasant, 4th mo. 4th, 1829.

I have known Thomas White's Vegetable Tooth-ache Drops used in many instances, to the entire relief of aching teeth; and think it worthy the attention of those labouring under that painful disease to give it a trial.

ISAAC PARKER, M. D.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by the proprietor in Philadelphia; also sold by the following Druggists: T. W. DAVIS, N. E. corner of Second and Race streets; J. C. JENKINS, No. 107 Market street, north side; M. L. GORDON, S. E. corner of Third and Race streets; J. A. CANTRELL, No. 42 South Front street; S. F. GRIFFITS, S. W. corner of Chesnut and Eighth streets; E. TOWNSEND, N. E. corner of Chesnut and Tenth sts; Dr. W. C. POOLE, S. E. corner of Ninth and Race sts.; W. RIDDLE, S. W. corner of Fourth and Race sts.; W. MARROT, N. W. corner of Fifth and Arch sts.; T. DUGDALE, No. 45 Arch street; W. HANLEY, in Seventh, below Pine st.; W. H. DUFFIELD, N. E. corner of Fourth and Pine sts.; T. M'CLINTOCK, N. W. corner of Fifth and Callowhill sts.

☞ To guard against counterfeits the directions round each bottle will be signed by the proprietor.

aug. 22—tf T. WHITE.

To Shoe Manufacturers.

PATENT SHOE CUTTER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs those engaged in the Shoe Manufacturing business, that he has invented an instrument with which he can cut out one HUNDRED PAIR OF LEATHER OR MOROCCO UPPERS IN ONE HOUR. He has used this cutter more than a year to great advantage in his own shop; has obtained a Patent Right for it; and, in order that others may be benefited thereby, as well as himself, now offers it to all who may be disposed to avail themselves of his improvement.

Rights, with all necessary instructions for preparing and using this Shoe Cutter, can be obtained at 10 dollars each, from the Patentee, in Burlington, N. J. or Mr. S. Ashmead & Co. No. 61 Walnut street, Philadelphia; at either of which places it may be seen in operation.

GEORGE P. MITCHELL.

aug. 22—3t*

TUITION.

UPON resuming the duties of Instruction, ANN BEDFORD, No. 81 South Third street, takes occasion to say, particular attention will be paid, after a careful revision of the progress of the pupils, to pursue such methods as are best adapted to the state of their learning, previous to being classed. In the first instance, especially, to inform the judgement, in preference to overloading the memory; will endeavour strictly to guard their morals, and inculcate the advantage of a pleasing deportment. A. B. entertains a confidence, with the aid of her assistant teachers, she will give satisfaction to those who intrust her with the important office of the education of youth. aug. 22—3t*

DRAWING OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Class No. 9, for 1829.

THE Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 9, for 1829, do hereby certify, that the following are the Numbers which were this day drawn from the sixty placed in the wheel, viz:—

33 48 37 11 32 21 26 5 38

And that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say, No. 33, was the first that was drawn; No. 48, was the second; No. 37, was the third; No. 11, was the fourth; No. 32, was the fifth; No. 21, was the sixth; No. 26, was the seventh; No. 5, was the eighth; No. 38, was the ninth and last.

Witness our hands, at the City of Philadelphia, this 18th day of August, 1829.

ANDREW PETTIT,
CLEMENT C. BIDDLE,
JACOB SPERRY.

Attest—JOHN TOLBERT, Secretary.

* From the preceding certificate it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel for determining the Prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 9, for 1829, with the order in which they were drawn; and the Managers announce to the public the following as the result:—

The Tickets which drew the 44 highest prizes, are those having on them for Combination Numbers,

33 37 48, being the 1st 2d and 3d drawn.....		$10,000
11 21 32, "	4th 5th and 6th.....	5,000
5 21 26, "	6th 7th and 8th.....	2,500
5 26 38, "	7th 8th and 9th.....	1,925
5 26 33, 1st 7th and 6th; 26 33 38, 1st 7th and 9th; 5 33 38, 1st 9th and 9th; 5 21 48, 2d 5th and 8th; 21 38 48, 2d 6th and 9th; 5 26 48, 2d 7th and 8th; 26 38 48, 2d 7th and 9th; 5 38 48, 2d 8th and 9th; 5 21 37, 3d, 6th and 8th; 21 37 38, 3d 6th and 9th; 5 26 37, 3d 7th and 8th, 26 37 33, 3d 7th and 9th; 5 37 38, 33 8th and 9th; 11 26 38, 4th 7th and 9th; 5 11 38, 4th 8th and 9th; 5 26 32, 5th 7th and 8th; 26 32 38, 5th 7th and 8th; 5 32 38, 5th 8th and 9th; 21 24 38, 6th 7th and 9th; 5 24 38, 5th 8th and 9th, each.....		1,000
These having on them the 1st 5th and 8th; 1st, 5th and 9th; 1st, 8th and 7th; 1st, 6th and 8th; 1st, 8th and 9th; 2d, 4th and 5th; 24, 4th and 6th; 24 4th and 7th, 2d, 4th and 8th; 2d, 4th and 9th; 2d, 5th and 6th, 2d, 5th and 7th; 2d, 5th and 8th; 2d, 5th and 9th; 2d, 6th and 7th; 4th, 6th and 9th; 4th, 7th and 8th; 4th, 7th and 9th; 4th, 8th and 9th; 5th, 6th and 7th; 5th, 6th and 8th; 5th, 6th and 9th, each.....		800
All others, with 3 of the drawn numbers on them, (being 40,) each.....		100
Those 51 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 33 and 48, being the 1st and 2d drawn, each..		60
Those 51 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 11 and 37, being the 3d and 4th, each.....		50
Those 102 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 21 and 32, being the 5th and 6th; or 21 and 26, being the 5th and 7th drawn, each.....		20
Those 102 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 5 and 26, being the 7th and 8th, or 26 and 38, being the 7th and 9th drawn, each.....		20
All others, with two of the drawn numbers on, (being 1830,) each.....		10
And all others, (being 11475,) having on them any one of the drawn numbers, each.....		5

YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

Philadelphia, Aug. 15

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

"The fragrant breezy morn appears,"
To chase away night's dewy tears;
The night on me no dew has shed,
To lull my throbbing feverish head.

But now, perchance, when doway night,
Is chased away by day beams bright;
Some respite from my pangs so deep,
I still may find in balmy sleep.

But, what harsh sounds are those I hear,
That strike upon my sicken'd ear;
Destroying every hope of ease?
The Coalman's trumpet's on the breeze.

O! where's a happier land on earth,
Than this fair land of Freedom's birth;
Here man can exercise his skill,
And torture sickness at his will.

Ye honor'd citizens, who sit
In councils fill'd with sense and wit;
Ye men select, whose active minds
No baneful custom ever binds;

Rise and protect the feeble few,
Who once your health and comforts knew;
By law enact, that night or morn,
No more be heard the Coalman's horn.
And we will ever pray, &c. &c.

THE VOYAGE OF LIFE.

Be this your maxim—still to others do,
As you would wish that they should do to you;
So spend your life, that at its awful close,
You may survey the part with calm repose;
So act through life, that at its closing scene,
You may survey the past with soul serene.

ENIGMA.

I am a word of ten letters and the name of a city in Massachusetts; my 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th is a house made for grain; my 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, is used at breakfast, dinner and supper; my 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th is an habitation not made for man; my 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th is sufficient; my 7th, 9th, and 10th is a pleasant summer drink; my 8th, 9th, 10th, 7th, and 6th is done by sheep; my 1st, 2d, 8th, 9th, and 10th is the manner of an ancient tower; my 9th, 10th, 2d, 3d, and 4th is done by children at school; my 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, and 10th is the reverse of fresh; my 3d, 7th, and 6th is a small animal; my 1st, 10th, 2d, and 3d is a fierce animal; my 1st, 2d, 5th, 6th, and 10th is done by tailors; my 5th, 6th, 10th, and 2d, and 9th is a metal; my 10th, 9th, 1st, and 2d is the name of an Island and the residence of Bonaparte in his abdication; my 6th, 2d, and 3d is a liquid; my 1st, 2d, and 6th is a night bird; my 5th, 7th, 8th, and 9th is a dark colour. CICERO.

As the celebrated and haughty Seymour, speaker of the House of Commons, was riding one day, near Henley upon Thames, he met a large west country waggon, which he was astonished to find, did not turn aside in compliment to his dignity. As the waggoner approached him, Seymour lifted up his gold-headed cane and made a blow at him. The fellow falling back just his whip's length, soon convinced the courtier of his error; who, smarting under the well applied lash, exclaimed, "Sirrah! villain! I'll commit you to gaol—I'll send you to the devil! —don't you know who I am!"—"Naw, who beeast?"—"I am the *speaker*, rascal!" "Rotte then," replied the sarcastic lout, "why did'nt you *speakk* before."

Sometime since two women were disputing about some articles which had got misplaced, when one of them (after having addressed the other with a long harangue,) was asked if that was the first lie she had ever told?—"Yes," said she, "it is so the very first one!"

In one of the Southern cities, the *good* folks determined not to be out done by those of the *North*, in the way of "*Anti-Societies*," and accordingly formed one, which it is hoped will prove to be of real benefit—and denominated it, after the fashion of the day, the "Anti-going-to-church-more-with-the-view-of-seeing-and-being-seen-than-with-the-intention-of-listening-to-or-profiting-by-the-admonitions-of-the-preacher-Society."

MAN AND WIFE.

1. If you see a man and woman, with little or no provocation often finding fault, and correcting each other in company, you may be sure they are man and wife.

2. If you see a lady and gentleman in the same coach, in profound silence, the one looking out at one window, and the other at the opposite side, be assured that they mean no harm to each other, but are man and wife.

3. If you see a lady accidentally let fall a glove or a handkerchief, and a gentleman that is next to her, tell her of it, that she may herself take it up, set them down for man and wife.

4. If you see a male and female constantly thwarting each other under the appellation of "my dear," "my honey," &c. rest assured they are man and wife.

5. If you see a lady whose beauty attracts the notice of every person present except one man, and he speaks to her in a rough manner, and does not appear at all affected by her charms, depend upon it, they are man and wife.

6. If you see a man and woman walk in the fields at 20 yards distance, in a direct line, and the man striding over a style, and still going on "*sans ceremonie*," you may swear they are man and wife.

Don't be Discouraged—If in the outset of life, things do not go on smoothly. It seldom happens that the hopes we cherish of the future are realized. The path of life, in the prospect, appears smooth and level enough, but when we come to travel it, we find it all up hill, and generally rough enough. The journey is a laborious one, and whether poor or wealthy, high or low, we shall find it so to our disappointment, if we have built on any other calculation. To endure cheerfully what must be, and to elbow our way as easily as we can, hoping for little, yet striving for much, is perhaps the true plan. But

Don't be Discouraged, if occasionally you slip by the way, and your neighbours tread over you a little; in other words, don't let a failure or two dishearten you—accidents happen; miscalculations will sometimes be made; things will often turn out differently from our expectations, and we may be sufferers. It is worth while to remember that fortune is like the skies in April, sometimes clouded, and sometimes clear and favourable, and as it would be folly to despair of again seeing the sun, because to-day is stormy, so it is equally unwise to sink into despondency, when fortune frowns, since, in the common course of things, she may be surely expected to smile again. And again

Don't be Discouraged if you are deceived in the people of the world: it often happens that men wear borrowed characters as well as borrowed clothes, and sometimes those who have long stood fair before the world, are very rotten at the core. From sources such as these, you may be most unexpectedly deceived; and you will naturally feel sore under such deceptions; but to these you must become used; if you fare as most people do, they will lose their novelty before you grow grey, and you will earn to trust men cautiously, and examine their characters closely, before you allow them great opportunities to injure you.

Don't be Discouraged under any circumstances. Go steadily forward. Rather consult your own conscience than the opinions of men, though the last is not to be disregarded. Be industrious—be frugal; be honest; deal in perfect kindness, with all who come in your way, exercising a neighbourly and obliging spirit in your whole intercourse, and if you do not prosper as rapidly as any of your neighbors, depend upon it you will be as happy.—*Emporium.*

Richardson, the author of the "Anecdotes on Paintings," used to relate the following encouragement to frankness:—A gentleman called to invite him to his house. "I have," says he, "a picture by Rubens, and a rare fine one. There is little H——, the other day, came to see it, and says it is a *copy*. If any one says so again I'll *break his head*. Pray, Mr. Richardson, do me the favour to come and give me your *real opinion of it*."

The Beaufort, South Carolina Gazette, mentions that a date tree is in full bearing at Mrs. Elliott's, on Hilton Head Island. It is eight or ten feet high, resembling the Palmetto. The value set upon this fruit in the date countries, says the Gazette, is well illustrated by an anecdote told of a Persian servant, who on his return home with an Ambassador, was telling his countrymen of the wonders and delights of England. As he proceeded, his audience became more and more sad at the consciousness of inferiority of their native land, until a woman present fortunately asked, "Have they any date trees there?" He replied, "Not one!" and his hearers with one accord decided that "England was thon a country not worth living in."

Anecdote of Dogs.—All dogs can swim, although some dislike the water, and take it with difficulty at the bidding of their masters. The bull-dog would appear the least likely to combat such a heavy sea as the Newfoundland dogs often do; and yet the following circumstance is well authenticated:—On board a ship, which struck upon a rock near the shore during a gale, there were three dogs; two of the Newfoundland variety, and an English bull-dog, rather small in growth, but very firmly built and strong. It was important to have a rope carried ashore; and as no boat could live for an instant in the breakers towards the land, it was thought that one of the Newfoundland dogs might succeed; but he was not able to struggle with the waves, and perished. The other Newfoundland dog, upon being thrown overboard, shared a similar fate; but the bull-dog, though not habituated to the water, swam triumphantly to land, and thus saved the lives of the persons on board. Among them, was his master, a military officer, who still has the dog in his possession.

Cannibal of Sumatra.—A stout ferocious-looking fellow came in as I was conversing on the subject of cannibalism and was pointed out to me as a celebrated marksman and man eater. He had a most determined look, and my draughtsman took a remarkably striking likeness of him. I made particular inquiries of him, and he gave me the following horrid details of cannibalism. He said that young men were soft, and their flesh watery. The most agreeable and delicate eating was that of a man whose hair had begun to turn grey.—*Anderson's Sumatra.*

The Alhambra.—There is a Moorish tradition, that the king who built this mighty pile was skilled in the occult sciences, and furnished himself with gold and silver for the purpose, by means of alchymy. Certainly there never was an edifice accomplished in a superior style of barbaric magnificence; and the stranger who, even at the present day, wanders among its silent and deserted courts and ruined halls, gazes with astonishment at its gilded and fretted domes, and luxurious decorations, still retaining their brilliancy and beauty, in defiance of the ravages of time.—*Washington Irving's Conquest of Granada.*

FORMATION OF HAIL.

A French philosophical journal, in an article on the formation of hail, refers to the very ingenious hypothesis of Volta, who considers it the effects of electricity. The following is the hypothesis referred. The rays of the sun falling on a thick cloud, produce a rapid evaporation, which on chemical principles must reduce the temperature of the unevaporated part, so that the watery particles are converted into icy particles sufficiently heavy to overcome resistance and fall. Below this is another cloud charged with the same or different electricities. The small hail was the same electricity of the cloud, in which it was formed, and by gravity and electric repulsion it is carried backward and forward between the clouds, until the hail stones are so increased in weight as to overcome all resistance, and they fall to the earth.

We understand that Mr. J. B. Neilson, of the Glasgow Gas-works, has made a very ingenious discovery, for which he has obtained a patent, that air discharged from bellows, or other blowing apparatus, greatly promotes combustion in fires and furnaces, by being heated before it is thrown into them. A series of experiments has been going on for some time on founders' cupolas, and in the blast furnaces at Clyde ironworks, where one furnace has been blown for the last ten weeks with great advantage by means of heated air, and where other two blast furnaces are nearly ready to be blown in the same way. We are informed that it is completely ascertained that a great saving of fuel is accomplished, and that sanguine hopes are entertained that the same work will be done with a less quantity of air, thus leaving what is saved to be applied to the blowing of new furnaces. This discovery will effect a great revolution in the theory as well as practice of combustion. We understand, likewise, that the blast furnaces at Caldor iron works have for some time been also blown with heated air, but we have not heard with what success.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

The Russian Navy.—One of the most striking and gigantic buildings in St. Petersburg is the Admiralty. The principal front on the land side is considerably more than one-third of an English mile in length, and its wings, in depth, extend six hundred and seventy-two feet, down to the edge of the Neva, this noble river forming the fourth side of the quadrangle. Within the three sides (the Neva and the two wings) are ranges of parallel buildings, which form the magazines, artificers' shops, mast and boat houses, officer's &c., and in the area within these are four slips for building the largest, and two for a smaller class of ships of war. The whole of the outer range of buildings consist of grand suites of rooms, and long and beautifully ornamented galleries, filled with the natural history and curiosities collected in every part of the globe, and brought by the different navigators which Russia, of late years, has sent forth on discovery. In one room are assembled all the different nautical and mathematical instruments; in another all the models of ships of different nations and different eras; in another a complete library connected with every branch of the marine service.—*Granville's Travels.*

Chinese Money.—It is remarkable that they have no other coin but a small copper one called *Kaungteen*, commonly called Cash, worth about one-third of an English farthing. The Cochin-chinese have a similar coin, formed in the model of the Chinese, with the names of their kings in Chinese characters, like those of the Emperors of China on the native coin, only the Cochin-chinese want the Tartar characters on the reverse side.

Of late years there has been a great importation of Cochin-chinese cash into the South of China; so that the current money in the market was one half of it foreign.

The circumstance has been brought to the notice of the Emperor by one of the *Yn-she* Censors, and an order from the Military Board—the Horse-guards, at Pekin, has been received by the Governor of Canton, interdicting the use of these foreign cash. The sudden prohibition causes a great deal of inconvenience to tradesmen hucksters.

To coin money is the prerogative of Sovereignty, and it is thought unbecoming and unlucky to allow a foreign coin, especially one impressed with Chinese characters, to circulate.

The following statement of facts relative to the ages of a single family in the state of Connecticut, we believe to be unparalleled in the history of this country.

Captain Jonathan Starr, of Groton, died August, 1748, aged	73 years, 6 months.	
Elizabeth Starr, his wife,	85	do.
Samuel Starr, son,	87	do.
Jonathan Starr,	89	do. 5 mos. 18 ds.
Joseph Starr,	82	do. 2 mos.
Vine Starr,	83	do.
R. Starr, died Feb. 5, 1825,	87	do.
Elizabeth Starr, married Daniel Coit,	77	do.
Mary, do. Chs. Eldridge,	56	do. died of small pox.
Hannah, do. Mills,	85	do.
Lucy, do. Turner,	100	do. 7 mos. 16 ds.
Mary Starr, mother of Jona. and Jared, died May, 1807,	98	do. 5 ms. 21 ds.
Elizabeth, daughter of Jona. and Mary,	49	do. died in child bed.
Abigail, do. of Jona. and Mary,	83	do.
Mary, do. do.	80	do. 5 mos.
Sarah, do. do.	86	do.
Jona. now living, August 7, 1829,	87	do.
Jared, do. Aug. 2, 1829,	81	do. 6 mos.
Rebecca, do. Aug. 2, do.	79	do.
Sum total,	1556	years, 2 mos. 25 ds.
	Years.	months. days.
Average,	81	10 20

Wholesomeness of Coffee.—The general effect of coffee upon the nervous coat of the stomach, is unquestionably a gentle stimulant, and as most substances of that class has to a certain extent a tonic power, we do not hesitate to recommend it to invalids, whose powers of digestion have been debilitated by stimulants of a more powerful character, such as fermented liquors, wine, spirits, &c. The custom of taking coffee after a late dinner, and just before retirement to rest, is bad, because its stimulating property upon the nerves of the stomach exerts a power destructive to sleep.

The Society of Arts, &c. of London, has granted their Gold Iris Medal to Mr. L. Hebert, for having discovered that Plumbago is superior to oil for Chronometers and other time-keepers.—The manner of preparing it is very simple. Procure a quantity of the best plumbago, reduce it to an impalpable powder, in an iron morter, and afterwards *wash it over* in the same manner that Emery is treated.

The Oak.—An interesting volume might be formed, entitled the "History of the Oak." The first mention that we know of this tree is that ancient of days, the "Oak of Mamre," under which Abraham sat in the heat of the day; and that it was an oak, one of the fathers, Eusebius, tells us, as it remained an object of veneration even in the time of Constantine. We should note all the celebrated guerci of antiquity; the use, value, strength, duration, &c. of its timber; the infinite variety of purposes to which its various parts are applied by the mechanic, the dyer, the artizan; the insects, which amount to hundreds of species, that live, and have their being on the oak, the vegetables it nourishes, ferns, lichens, mosses, agarics, beists; the sawdust, apples, gall-nuts, acorns, leaves and innumerable et cetera of Britain's guardian tree. However highly the Druids might venerate the oak, and make it the emblem and residence of their deity; yet the intrinsic value of this tree was unknown to our remote fore fathers. All their knowledge of its virtues was probably included in its uses for building, its acorns for their swine, and, perhaps, its bark for preserving the skins which they used. Modern ingenuity and necessity have brought its various qualities into notice, or our oak would have received such honors as in days of darkness were conferred upon inanimate things. Attica considered the olive as the gift of her tutelary goddess, and some benevolent saint would have been lauded and hymned for having endowed the oak of Britain with such extensive virtues for the good of mankind. *Journal of a Naturalist*

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Fellow-citizens—I am one of the few survivors of the Revolution! Anxious to provide for the decline of life, I am induced to offer myself to your consideration, as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

At the ensuing General Election. In soliciting your suffrages it is proper that you should be briefly made acquainted with the nature of my claims and services.

In the commencement of the Revolutionary contest, when the Militia were first called out, I enrolled myself among them, marched to Amboy, served out my tour and returned home. I then entered the recruiting service, with Captain Vernon, of Old Chester, and continued with him until his company was full; after which I engaged with Captain Joseph Frowel, of Philadelphia, with whom I also remained until his number was completed. At the expiration of this period I entered the regular army, and served the full term of five years, during which I shared largely, not only in the glorious events of those spirit-stirring times, but also in the fatigues, the privations, and the sufferings which were then the portion of the American soldiery. I was actively engaged in the momentous and eventful battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth; in the severe and desperate battle of Short Hills, New Jersey, and in a bloody skirmish with the Indians, on our way from West Point to Wyoming, in which Captain Davis, of Philadelphia, Lieutenant Jones, and six of our men, were shot down and scalped within a few yards of me. I was likewise participant in many engagements of less importance, to which it is unnecessary to call your attention. Throughout the whole of this period, the toils, the dangers, and the hardships, we were obliged to encounter and undergo, can be better imagined than described. Often, for days together, I have been without food, or obliged to subsist upon mutton just taken from the field and killed, and, after being slightly roasted, eaten without bread or salt. After the battle of Germantown, I lay on White Marsh Hills for a length of time, with no covering but the Heaven above me, in very cold and severe weather; and on the morale from thence to Valley Forge, so great was the amount of suffering among us, that the army, in many places, might have been traced by the blood which had oozed from the feet of the soldiers. The night we arrived I lay down with my blanket wrapped about me, and my knapsack for a pillow, and in the morning I was covered with a foot depth of snow. I was one of a detachment of troops that lay at Tappan, when General Arnold was discovered to be engaged in traitorous correspondence with the British, for the surrender of West Point. We were called upon about eight o'clock in the evening, after we had lain down in our tents, and marched all night, through a most violent and incessant rain; we arrived about eight in the morning, in sufficient time to forestall the enemy, whose intention was to have taken immediate possession.

These, fellow citizens, are some of the services I rendered, and the trials I underwent, in the memorable Revolutionary struggle. I bore them all cheerfully, for Liberty was before me; and I have since reaped a rich reward in the enjoyment of my rights as a freeman. I am now growing old, and wish to secure a provision for the close of life, for which purpose I most respectfully solicit your aid at the approaching Election. Should I be successful, I will endeavour to discharge, correctly, the duties of the office; and so far as honest intention and laborous application can enable me to do so, my fellow-citizens shall have no reason to regret their choice.

With great respect, I am, your Fellow-Citizen,
GEORGE REES,
Late of Hockley Township.

We, the undersigned, have known Mr. Rees for many years, and can add to the above, that his character, as an honest man and worthy citizen, is held in the highest estimation. ISAAC WAYNE,
Gen. JOSHUA EVANS.

Philadelphia, July 18, 1829. aug. 8—tf

FIRE PROOF DOORS
And Standing Screw Presses.

Press Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different Sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. MILL SCREWS and MILL SPINDLES made to order, and SMITH WORK, in general, by CHARLES EVANS, No. 62 Broad Street.
april 25—1y

MUSEUMS FOR SALE.

Will be positively sold, at public sale, on the 1st day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in Philadelphia, the contents of the Washington and Pennsylvania Museums. The two collections having been joined, they will be first offered as a single exhibition, and if not thus disposed of, will then be sold in single articles, or in lots. They contain a great variety of Wax Statues, many of English and Italian workmanship, of the most celebrated characters and circumstance, single and in groups; a large collection of beautiful Paintings, some of great extent; many well prepared subjects of Natural History; a genuine Egyptian Mummy, and its accompaniments; a large Electrical Machine; several Organs, of different sizes and descriptions; and many articles not necessary to enumerate, altogether forming by far the most extensive collection of the kind ever exhibited in this country. Terms cash, or approved securities. july 18—codt

LEEDS & WIGGINS,
TAILORS,

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have removed from 34 South Fifth street, to No. 20 Arcade, West Avenue, where, by strict attention to business, they hope to share the public patronage; the workmanship they flatter themselves will be inferior to none in the city, as it will be done under their immediate notice.

N. B. An assortment of cloths, cassimeres and vestings will be constantly kept on hand, and orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, on the most reasonable terms. feb. 21—6m

D. WIDENER, AGENT AND TAILOR,

No. 107 Race street, fourth door above Third.

Coats, Pantaloons and Vests made and trimmed cheap for cash. A general assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres on hand, as cheap as at any store in the city.

☞ First rate Stocks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Vests, ready made, cheap for cash. march 28—1y

FEVER AND AGUE.

A simple and radical cure for this complaint may be obtained at No. 475 North Front street, where numerous and respectable references can be given of its efficacy. aug. 15—3m

The Temperate Society

Strongly recommend Burton's Imperial, or American Champaigne, to be drank in preference to strong liquor, as it is found to be a very pleasant and most agreeable beverage, and no doubt will be preferred by most to various other kinds of beverages, it allays the thirst, and is very wholesome; and to be had of him wholesale, at S. W. corner of Chesnut and Second streets. may 23—tf

JAMES CHESNUT,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 194 Callowhill street,

Where he offers, on the lowest terms, School Books and Stationary, of every description. Hazen's Symbolical Primer, or Class Book No. 1; and Speller and Definer, or Class Book No. 2; German School Books, &c. Day Books Ledgers, Journals, &c. Books neatly rebound, and Blank Books bound to any pattern. ☞ Bindery at No. 28 North Third street. may 2—6m

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ENNION WILLIAMS.

Gratefully acknowledge the generous favor conferred on me by my friends, who gave such a very large number of votes for me at the last General Election, which, added to the solicitation of a considerable number of them, has encouraged me to become a candidate for the office of County Commissioner; and, if success should attend their exertions, I will use my best endeavours to merit their preference, and will gratefully acknowledge the favour conferred on their friend, ENNION WILLIAMS.
6mo. 13—tf

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
No. 141 Walnut street, between 4th and 5th.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friend and the public, that he has taken the above named Hotel, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Colerick,) and he hopes by unremitting attention, and keeping constantly on hand a variety of the best Liquors and Refreshments, suitable to each season, to merit a share of their patronage. JOHN CALDWELL.
☞ Volunteer Companies, and Meetings generally, accommodated with Rooms, &c. on the shortest notice. june 6—tf

DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,

Removed from No. 88 North Eighth street, to No. 7 South Seventh street, between Market and Chesnut streets.

S. WILLIAMSONS' inform their friends,
That they their business still intend
To carry on, as heretofore,
Altho' they have removed their store.

They there intend to colour still,
And try to suit you to your will;
With Lilacs, Greens, and various blues,
And other colours if you choose.

Here Ladies' Dresses will be dyed,
And Gentlemen's Apparel beside;
And every order, it is true,
Shall promptly be attended to.
aug 1—6m

Baker's Intelligence Office,

No. 3 Franklin Place, Procures Houses and Posts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Ostlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought servants.

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 18 years old, and 10 to serve.

Persons having Real Estate to sell or let, will find it to their interest to enter it gratis. aug 1—4t*

DR. HOWELL'S
GENUINE TETTER OINTMENT,

A CURE for the most obstinate cases of Tetter, Scald Head, Breaking out in the Face, for sale by

THOMPSON, corner of Second and Market streets.
F. KLETT, corner of Second and Callowhill streets.
P. G. OLIVER, corner of Front and Catharine streets.
J. W. SIMES, corner of Market and Schuylkill Fifth streets.
T. OLIVER, corner of Tenth and Walnut streets.
C. MARSHALL, No. 19 North Fourth street.
J. HERMAN, Jr. No. 154 North Fourth street.
R. T. WORRALL, No. 38 South Fourth street.

Orders for Dr. HOWELL'S VEGETABLE MEDICINE, from any part of the Union, will be promptly attended to.

Certificates of cures may be seen at the different agents, and in the American Sentinel.
march 7—ctly

Communication.

Hernia cured by External Application.

Considering this one of the greatest blessings to mankind that is known, and out of humanity, I have taken the liberty of making this communication for the information of my fellow beings.—As I had been afflicted with Hernia two years ago, so that I became unable to attend to my business, I was advised to call on Dr. Heintzelman, of Philadelphia, and in a few months I found myself perfectly cured, so that I can safely assure those who are in a similar situation, that they may expect great benefit from the application, and a full history of my case will be given when desired. His residence is at No. 244 North Third street. SAMUEL WILSON.
july 11—eod1

Communication.

To those afflicted with Hernia, (Rupture) to enter into a lengthy detail is considered useless, for those afflicted are too well acquainted, by experience, with the inconvenience and danger of this disease. I shall therefore only beg leave to express my opinion as to the remedy, as I had been afflicted for 14 years, with a rupture, and now feel perfectly cured, by a simple external application, by Dr. Heintzelman, in the course of 3 months, so that I recommend it to those afflicted, as a duty I owe, and in gratitude for the benefit I have received from so great a blessing.
aug. 8—2t P. DURAR.

TETTER OINTMENT.

The article now offered to the public has been found, after numerous trials, one of the most efficacious remedies for this unpleasant disease, and most other eruptions of the skin. Being entirely a vegetable preparation, it may be used on children with perfect safety. Prepared only at F. KLETT'S, Wholesale and retail Drug Store, N. E. corner of Callowhill and Second streets. july 11—tf

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
Coach Lace and Furniture Fringe.

A complete assortment of Military Equipments, of all kinds, suitable for Military Officers, Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry, Troop and Rifle Volunteer Companies.

Also, Coach Lace and Furniture Fringe, New Orleans and South Carolina MOSS, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices. Apply to HENRY KORN, No. 22 North Third street, feb. 28—6m Philadelphia.

POTTER'S PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 253 Market street, opposite Decatur.

May be obtained, almost every description of Printing, Writing, Wrapping, Ironmonger's and Colored Papers, manufactured in the United States. The whole will be sold for cash, or on a liberal credit, at the manufacturer's lowest prices. july 18—tf

SAMUEL YORKE ATLEE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

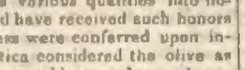
Having located himself in Cincinnati, Ohio, offers his services to his late fellow citizens of Philadelphia as correspondent in all matters in which legal agency may be required.

He is associated professionally with NATHANIEL WRIGHT, Esq. widely known for his eminence at the Cincinnati Bar. June 13—3m

Wholesale Shoe and Boot Warehouse,

No. 15 North Third street, between Market street and the City Hotel, Philadelphia.
Jan. 3—1y ABRAHAM SCHRACK.

Porcelain and other Artificial Teeth.



ELIAS MIDDLETON, DENTIST,
No. 188 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia.
aug. 8—3t

WILLIAM H. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)

The subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented. Also, hearse of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Circumstances taken into consideration.* aug 16—tf

JUST RECEIVED,

Williams' highly improved Commercial Tables of Foreign Weights, Measures and Coins, reduced to the Standard of the United States. Interest and Commissions, on a new, ingenious and systematic plan, showing the correct results with more facility and expedition than any tables heretofore published, with other information useful to Merchants. Price one dollar.

Extract from a recommendation:—"We are of opinion that the condensed and ingenious arrangement shows the Interest and Commissions with more facility and expedition than any other Tables which we have heretofore examined." Signed by 11 Presidents, and 8 Cashiers of Banks in Philadelphia, and a large number of Merchants and others. For sale by

J. DOBSON, 148 Chesnut street.
S. C. ATKINSON, 112 Chesnut street.
BENNETT & WALTON, 37 Market street.
CAREY, LEA & CAREY, S. W. corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets. june 20—tf

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that she has removed from No. 5 to No. 27 PRUNE STREET, where she endeavours, by the most particular attention, to furnish respectable servants to all those who favour her with their notice.
july 25—6t SARAH CLAYTON.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscribers respectfully invite the attention of the public, and that of the ladies in particular, to their double distilled

EAU DE COLOGNE,

which has been prepared with the utmost care, and at great expense to the proprietors, who have succeeded in producing the richest perfume, free from any empyreumatic odour.

For nervous head ache, faintness, and lowness of spirits, the virtues of good Cologne water, as an external application, is well known, and the article now offered they are willing to submit to any test. If, on trial, it is not found equal to the very best that has been imported, they will cheerfully receive it back, and return the purchase money. NORTH & WARREN,
Franklin Place, near the Post Office.
Agents—Mr. Wm. Simpson, } Chesnut street.
Mr. S. M. Stewart, }
Mr. R. Hobson, } aug 8—3t

TO THE LADIES.

The subscriber having reduced the price of his Boots and Shoes, takes this method of acquainting his customers, and the ladies generally, that he has on hand a large and handsome assortment of Lasting, Morocco, and Fine Leather Pumps and walking Shoes, of a superior quality, consisting of a variety of shapes, among which is the latest French Fashions. Considering the quality of the subscriber's Shoes, he has no hesitation in saying they are the cheapest in the city. Ladies are respectfully invited to call and view for themselves.

Country Merchants and others supplied on the most reasonable terms.

Shoes made to measure at the shortest notice.
JOSEPH WEEKS,
sug. 8—3t No. 4 North Eighth street.

JAMES E. SLACK'S
SEMINARY FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN
In Vine, 4 doors above Fourth,

The duties of which will be resumed on the 1st of September.

Tuition per quarter, 12 weeks in, for Orthography, Reading and Writing..... $4 00
Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography..... 5 00
History, Mensuration, Surveying, &c..... 6 00
Book-Keeping..... 7 00

An advance from one branch of study to another, will always be a notification of an advance in the price of tuition.

The most effective but conciliatory means will be employed to facilitate the progress of his pupils in their studies, and the strictest attention paid to their morals. aug. 8—3t

FOUND,

On the 31st ult. on the public road, between Landwick's Tavern, sign of the Wagon, on the Lancaster Turnpike, and Philadelphia, A POCKET BOOK, containing a considerable sum of money. The owner can have the same, on application to the subscribers, at their store. D. & H. T. EVANS.
Windsor, Uwchlan Township, Chester county, Pa.
aug. 8—tf

MUSICAL BOXES.

The subscriber has just received a handsome supply of Ladies' Work and Musical Boxes, which, with his assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine, Repeating, Alarum and Plain Watches, Silver and Britannia Ware, Chains, Seals and Keys, &c. &c. he will sell on very reasonable terms, wholesale or retail, for cash or acceptances. ISAAC REED,
No. 176 North Second street, corner of Vine.
aug. 8—3t

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS' LEATHER STORE.

No. 48 South Fifth street, Philadelphia,

Has constantly on hand, a general assortment of finished Leather, suitable for Coachmakers, Saddlers and Shoemakers, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. Also, Morocco Linings and Buckskins.

N. B. Gentlemen wishing any of the above articles, will find it to their advantage by sending their orders to the above establishment, as he is determined to sell low, for cash or acceptances. june 18—3m*

MR. HENDERSON,
No. 381 Race St. 1st door above 11th St.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he practices his profession of CUPPING, BLEEDING, LEECHING and TOOTH DRAWING, on the most reasonable terms. Also, Cupping and Leeching by Mrs. Henderson.
may 16—3m*

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION,
AT FRANKLIN RETREAT.

Mr. LEVIS having had considerable experience in the instruction of Young Ladies, and being desirous of resuming that profession, proposes to receive into his family, a limited number, as Boarding Pupils. The course of instruction will comprise Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes, Ancient and Modern History, the Elements of Astronomy and Natural Philosophy.

Terms—For Boarding, Tuition, use of Library, Quills, Ink, and Washing, $28 per quarter, in advance.

The pupils will regularly attend worship on the Sabbath, under the care of the ladies of the family. The situation is elevated, pleasant and healthy, being on the upper Harrowgate Lane, about four miles from Philadelphia, and on the same ridge with Clermont. Persons wishing to visit the institution, will be left at the door by either of the Frankford stages, and called for on their return to the city.

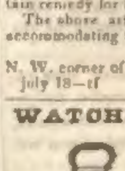
REFERENCES.

Rev. William C. Mead,	Rev. H. B. Smith,
Rev. Charles M. Dupuy,	Dr. Joseph Klapp,
Rev. Gregory T. Bedell,	Dr. Henry Neil.

july 4—tf

HAT WAREHOUSE,
SHAKSPEARE BUILDINGS,

No. 50 South Sixth street, two doors above Chesnut.



The Subscriber has on hand an elegant assortment of Gentlemen's white and drab Beaver and Otter Hats, of the latest English Fashions, made and finished in the neatest manner particular, for retailing. Hats made to order at the shortest notice. THOMAS L. KING.
june 6—3m

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
No. 121 North Second, a few doors below Race street, lower side.

We take the liberty thus to inform our friends and customers generally, that having fitted up an improved perpetual OVEN, we are enabled to bake cakes, &c any hour during the day, and that we keep a small quantity of warm cakes, or pastry, of one kind or another, on hand at all times, and are willing also to inform those persons who have a preference for using such articles as are produced FREE FROM SLAVERY, that the materials of which our cakes are composed, are carefully selected, as far as is practicable, from articles of this description.

Also, Mineral Waters, with Syrups, prepared from free materials.

Our best endeavours will be used to furnish every article in our line, of the first quality, and all orders carefully attended to. 7mo. 25—3m*

This is the Age of Improvements.

The subscriber has prepared a Blacking for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c. and now offers it for sale under the name of JORDAN'S SUPERIOR NATIONAL PASTE BLACKING. When applied to the Boots, &c. it produces a beautiful jet black, with a fine gloss, without much trouble, warranted not to mould or injure the leather.

He also manufactures a FINE BLACK VARNISH inferior to none in this or any other country.

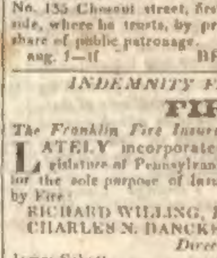
Also, JORDAN'S IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS, a preventative for Acidity of Stomach; they will give immediate relief to the distressing gnawing attendant on Dyspepsia; these Powders sit light and easy on the stomach, and pleasant to the taste, they can be taken under any circumstance, and are suited to the sick chamber; invalids, whose delicate situation precludes the use of other remedies, can take these powders with safety; they will keep in any climate.

SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS prepared as usual.

FEVER AND AGUE POWDERS, a safe and certain remedy for that unpleasant complaint.

The above articles are offered for sale on the most accommodating terms, by RICHARD JORDAN, Druggist,
N. W. corner of Second and Christian streets, South-wark.
july 18—tf

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.



The Subscriber has always for sale, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds. Also, Cummins' superior eight day Time-pieces, gold chains, seals, keys, breast-pins, finger rings, ear rings, silver spectacles, thimbles, table and tea spoons, sugar tongs, musical boxes, and a variety of other goods, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.
JOHN C. FARR,
aug. 30—1y No. 88 Market street, Philadelphia.

MERCANTILE ACADEMY.

A NEW SYSTEM OF WRITING, taught by R. MEGONEGAL, No. 206 Race street, which is sanctioned by professors, and gentlemen of the first taste.

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the important advantages to be derived from a knowledge of this superior system. By this mode, pupils are taught to sit with ease and elegance, and acquire in a short period that necessary accomplishment, so important to all, a beautiful running and legar hand writing, to write perfectly straight without lines, and with greater freedom than any system ever taught, and so great is the improvement, that 8 or 10 lessons often produce a bold, free and elegant running hand, by those who could not write their names.

B